# FBIS DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

## Eastern Europe

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ALBANIA

Stefani Adjourns People's Assembly Legislature B 1
Professor Pollo Discusses Kosovo Origins B 2
Radio Condemns U.S. 'War Budget,' Social Fund Cuts B 6

BULGARIA

Media Comments on Developments in Polish Situation C 1
  VECHERNI NOVINI Commentary C 1
  Atanasov on NATO Role [NARODNA ARMIYA] C 1
  PRC Involvement C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Federal Assembly Begins Joint Session June 30 D 1
  Agenda of Assembly D 1
  Leaders Attending D 1
  Indra Presents Draft Response D 1
  Strougal: Program Statement D 3
RUDE PRAVO Interviews Poznan Forum Leader [Mikulka, 29 Jun] D 13
Cuban Party Delegation Ends Official Visit [Havana] D 14
Turkish Foreign Minister Signs Joint Agreements D 14
DRA's Karmal Sends Departure Message to Husak [RUDE PRAVO 30 Jun] D 15
Additions to Lenart Reception Speech 25 Jun D 15
RUDE PRAVO Compares Hitler, U.S. Policy [22 Jun] D 16
RUDE PRAVO Calls U.S. Holding CSSR Gold Blackmail [27 Jun] D 17
Colotka Attends Slovak Government, TU Meeting D 18
Discussion of 'Set of Measures' Implementation D 18
Fojtik Presents Order of Labor to Bohemian Town D 20

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Economic, Technological Agreement Signed With USSR E 1
Scientific Cooperation Accord Signed With SRV [VNA] E 2
Axen Meets Visiting Iraqi CP Leader 30 Jun E 2
Kleiber Meets Syrian CP Official in Damascus E 3
  Damascus Reportage [cross-reference] E 3
GDR Representative Addresses Damascus Conference [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Jun] E 3
Herrmann Holds Talks With Cuban CP Official E 3
Judicial Officials, Committee Chairmen Listed [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27-28 Jun] E 4
List of Parliamentary Faction Leaders Reported [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Jun] E 5

HUNGARY

Budapest Views WELTWOCHE Article on Unity, Poland F 1
Cuban CDR Leader Arrives, Met by PPF Leaders F 2
Press Reports on 'New Path' Chosen in France F 2
    [MAGYAR HIRLAP 25 Jun]
Presidential Council Approves Shagari Visit Report F 3
Losonczi Greets Damascus Conference of Solidarity F 3
    [MAGYAR HIRLAP 24 Jun]
Leaders Congratulate GDR Officials on Election F 3

POLAND

PAP Reports Breakdown of Congress Delegates G 1
PZPR Propaganda Aktivs Discuss Ideological Work G 1
    [TRYBUNA LUDU 27-28 Jun]
Zamosc, Torun PZPR Plenum Sessions Reported G 1
Further on Rakowski 23 June Speech at Legnica G 2
    [TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Jun]
PZPR Growing Stronger, Moving Over to Offensive G 9
    [TRYBUNA LUDU]
SD Central Committee Session Discussions Reported G 9
United Peasant Party Holds Meeting in Warsaw G 10
Solidarity National Congress Expected on 31 August G 10
Walesa Meets With Solidarity Jelenia Gora Activists G 11
Warsaw Rounds Up Solidarity Regional Meetings G 11
Implementation of August Accords Reviewed G 12
Industrial Branch Trade Unions Discuss Programs G 12
Education Ministry Reports on Major Student Unions G 13
Government Press Conference Views Economic Situation G 14
    Meat Rationing, Imports Viewed G 14
    Labor Market Discussed G 15
    Job Transfers Envisaged G 15
Increased Farm Product Prices Take Effect 1 July G 16
PAP Reports Information on Food Subsidies G 16
TRYBUNA LUDU Article Poses Economic Crisis Answers G 17
Construction, Agriculture Ministries Sign Accord G 17
State Farms Become Fully Independent 1 July G 18
Creation of Economic Advisory Council Reported G 18
Accelerated Schedule for Economic Reform Possible G 18
    [TRYBUNA LUDU]
Voivoda Conference Discusses Small-Scale Production G 19
Ceausescu Comments on Nation's Situation Reported G 19

ROMANIA

GNA Begins Plenary Session; Ceausescu Attends H 1
Legislative Chamber of People's Councils Meets H 2
Bulgarian Delegation Arrives, Meets Olteanu H 2
Joint Commission With Yugoslavia Holds Session H 2
Officials Greet GDR Counterparts on Reelection H 2
    Ceausescu Greets Honecker H 2
        [SCINTEIA 26 Jun]
    Verdet Greets Stoph H 3
        [SCINTEIA 27 Jun]
Pungan Conducts Talks in Libya on Cooperation H 3
Foreign Trade Officials Hold Talks in Iraq H 3
Talks With SRV Foreign Minister Begin 29 June H 3

## YUGOSLAVIA

More on Polish Foreign Minister's Visit to Belgrade I 1
    Kraigher-Czyrek Meeting I 1
    Djuranovic-Czyrek Meeting I 1
    Joint Communique Issued I 1
    Polish Minister Departs I 3
LCY Delegation Expected To Attend PZPR Congress I 3
Kraigher Holds Long Talk With Libya's Jallud I 3
Kraigher Receives Reagan Message on Relations I 4
TANJUG Reports Arrest of Croat Terrorists in U.S. I 4
LCY Sends Greetings to CCP on Anniversary I 4
Interest in Buying Norwegian Missiles Reported [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN 18 Jun] I 5
Sundic on Brandt's Moscow, Gromyko's Warsaw Visits I 6
BORBA Comments on Developments in France, Poland [28 Jun] I 7
POLITIKA Reviews Polish Events, Soviet Reaction [24 Jun] I 8
SFRY Presidency Addresses Letter to SFRY Assembly I 9
Dragosavac on Domestic, International Situation I 11
Trade Unions Urged To Prevent 'Crisis Situation' I 12
General Tanaskovic Views Territorial Defense I 12
Serbian Assembly Adopts New Medium-Term Plan I 14
Dragosavac, Deva Meet Gnjilane Committee I 16
Kosovo President Dzavid Nimani Visits Prizren I 16
Pristina Communists To Disband Works Organization I 17
Veles Communists Mark War Meeting Anniversary I 17
Briefs: Military Equipment Industry; Basic Organizations President I 17

## STEFANI ADJOURNS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY LEGISLATURE

AU271740 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] The fourth sitting of the Seventh Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly opened this morning at 0800. This sitting began with the continued reading of the draft civil procedure code article by article. The code was then approved as a whole. The draft civil procedure code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was approved unanimously.

The deputies went on to examine and approve a draft law on some amendments in the labor code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, a draft law on some amendments in law no. 4.171 of 13 September 1966 on social and state security, in law no. 4976 on 29 June 1972 on the pensions of agricultural cooperative members and in law no. 4.624 of 24 December 1969 on the new educational system.

Minister of Health Llambi Zicishti delivered a report on behalf of the government in connection with these bills.

In line with the directions of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, Zicishti stated, it is being proposed that, in addition to the pregnancy leave, which runs from 35 to 45 calendar days, maternity leave for women in both cities and the countryside should be extended to 135 calendar days, as opposed to the 49 calendar days in the existing dispositions. This is a new and important measure which reflects once again the great and continuous solicitude of our party and state for the health of mothers and children. The health of mothers and children, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, is a vital question directly related to the socialist future and propagation of our nation. That is the reason why, following the party's instructions, article 48 of the constitution sanctioned that mothers and children enjoy special care and protection.

A wide network of prophylactic and curative institutions for mothers and children currently exists in our country, ranging to the farthest corners of the republic, and includes a large number of pediatric or obstetrical hospitals or units, as well as a large range of specialist medical services for newly-born or underweight children and thousands of consultation centers for mothers and children, nurseries, kindergartens and so forth. Our legislation has always assured a number of special facilities to pregnant women and mothers, and to assure the normal development of children. The hygienic, medical and social measures adopted to protect the health of mothers and children have resulted in child illness being reduced from year to year. Infant mortality has dropped 80 percent compared with 1970.

Comrade Llambi Zicishti then proceeded to talk about the important tasks confronting the medical organs for the successful implementation of these measures. The new measures stipulated in the bills presented for approval create even more favorable conditions not only for the health of children, but also for the health of mothers. Mothers and suckling infants constitute one single entity and, in order to preserve this unity, it is necessary to make full use of the postnatal facilities stipulated for mothers, for her own as well as the child's benefit.

The bill presented for approval proposes also that in the case of invalids of the third and fourth group, as well as other workers who have retired on grounds of service seniority, the remuneration that they receive in addition to their pensions should relate better to the fulfillment of production tasks and the plan. Comrade Llambi Zicishti proceeded to talk about the favorable conditions that have been created for the benefit of invalids in connection with their physical and vocational rehabilitation and their reemployment in suitable conditions. The change proposed in the bill constitutes an important measure and will lead to a higher degree of mobilization at work, greater concern for increasing production, to the strengthening of proletarian discipline at work and to the fulfillment of tasks, by further [word indistinct] the earnings of the working people from their work and pension, with the principle of remuneration according to the work performed.

The other bill presented for approval proposes that the period of study in secondary part-time schools, for workers and cooperativists, should be raised from 4 to 5 years. The implementation of the law on the new educational system, approved by the People's Assembly in accordance with the tasks stipulated by the Fifth AWP Congress in 1969, has further strengthened the substance of our socialist schools and has resulted in the elevation of the scientific standard and the class and revolutionary education of students. An important role in raising the educational standard and vocation qualification of the working masses has been played by the part-time secondary schools. The proposal being made to extend the period of study in these schools from 4 to 5 years is related to the further elevation of the scientific standard of this category of schools. It is also proposed to make amendments in the law providing privileged conditions for the working people who are studying in conjunction with work. In this matter, the Council of Ministers will determine the measure of remuneration and other conditions.

The floor was then taken by Comrade Nazmije Poga on behalf of the Commission for the Judiciary, the Commission for Health, Communal Services, Posts and Telecommunications and the Commission for Education and Culture. The bills propose, she stated among other things, that maternity leave for women in cities and the countryside should be extended from 49 calendar days according to existing dispositions, to 135 calendar days. The facilitating conditions created by the new bill, together with previous measures such as the establishment of a health service incorporating an entire network of prophylactic and curative institutions throughout the country, the establishment of a free medical service, the right of women to stay with their sick children without incurring loss of pay, free medicine even outside institutions for children up to 1 year of age--all this represents a great victory enjoyed by women and children in our country, which the working people of even the most developed capitalist countries can only dream of.

Despite the conditions and difficulties caused by the capitalist-revisionist encirclement, the state takes it upon itself to meet the considerable expenditures for the benefit of mothers and children, reflecting once again the reality, strength and superiority of our socialist order which, when it comes to the health of people, spares nothing, considering this to be the most valuable capital. This speaks also for the social position and great role of women not only in bringing up children, but also as a great creative force in the country's socialist construction. It must be stressed that these measures are being taken when the birth rate in our country is among the highest in Europe.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have constantly stressed that it is not sufficient to have revolutionary laws. The main thing is their implementation. Therefore, following their approval, the commissions of the People's Assembly and the state organs, in cooperation with the mass organization, are confronted with the task of making certain that these laws are applied with the highest degree of effectiveness. These measures, which are being taken on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the AWP and its eighth congress, will be welcomed with enthusiasm and general mobilization for the full implementation of the state plan in all fields of life.

The assembly proceeded to approve the bills in principle, article by article and as a whole. The laws were passed unanimously.

The assembly then examined the sixth and last point on the agenda; that is, the approval of a decree issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly pertaining to a change in the composition of the Supreme Court. The decree was passed unanimously.

At the conclusion of the proceedings of this session, Comrade Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly, stated among other things:

[Begin recording] Comrade deputies, the questions on the agenda of this session of the People's Assembly have been concluded.

We approved the civil code, the civil procedure code and some other laws. In this way, following the approval of the new constitution, a new and important step has been made in the framework of the effort being made to further improve our socialist legislation. The civil code and civil procedure codes approved in this session are two major laws designed to regulate socialist civil relations, which reflect and sanction the party's policy and Comrade Enver Hoxha in this field of our socialist justice. The code, based on our revolutionary experience, will serve even more to defend and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialist property and the socialist economic system, as well as to increasingly better meet the material and cultural needs of the citizens.

The meeting of this session of the People's Assembly took place only a few days after the 10th AWP Central Committee Plenum, which examined and approved the draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan 1981-85. This plan is a magnificent one and will be fulfilled entirely with our own efforts, with our material, human and financial resources, according to the plenum's decisions. These draft directives will be widely discussed by the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the people's intelligentsia under the party's guidance. It is therefore very important that we deputies should also participate in this great popular discussion.

Comrade Deputies, I declare the seventh session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly to be closed.

May the proceedings of this session serve to further raise the revolutionary fervor that has erupted throughout our country, to fulfill the tasks confronting us and to go to the jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the AWP and its Eighth Congress with successes. [end recording]

## PROFESSOR POLLO DISCUSSES KOSOVO ORIGINS

AU281601 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Jun 81

["Myths in Front of Reality"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 28 Jun (ATA)--The newspaper DRITA publishes today an article entitled: "Myths in Front of Reality", written by Prof. Stefanaq Pollo, director of the Institute of History.

This article, has been sent on June 4 to the French newspaper LE MONDE, in reply to the article entitled "From Serb Myth to Albanian Nationalism" by the Prof. of Sorbonne Michel Aubin, published in LE MONDE on April 5-6, 1981.

Excerpts from this article of Prof. Stefanaq Pollo:

In his article "From Serb Myth to Albanian Nationalism LE MONDE, April 5-6, (1981) the Prof. of Sorbonne Michel Aubin tries to give an historical explanation to the recent events in Kosovo, which, as he says"... has had a past full of troubles, which is not unprofitable to be known so as to better understand the present".

The premise is correct, but the presentation of this past on the part of Mr. Aubin is not accurate. In all the handling of the problems in regard to the history of Kosovo, the colleague from Sorbonne adheres loyally, quite loyally, to the thesis of the "romantic" Serb historiography of the mid 19th century, which constitutes for a number of Yugoslav historians, in particular Serbs, of our days, an eternal and intangible truth, a taboo, to which nothing must be deleted or added.

Nationalist romantism in the historiography of the first half of the 19th century in the Balkans and, in general in Europe, was a phenomenon which had its terrain on the "juvenile" impetus full of appetite for occupations of the bourgeoisie that had newly come to power, but at the same time it was a certain gnosologic justification in the under-developed methodological conditions, in the low level of recognition of the historical sources and researches in general in that period.

Herein lie the roots of those so familiar constructions in regard to the past and present Serb historiography-in regard to those myths, as they are rightfully called by Mr. Aubin, as is the identification in the 19th century of Kosovo with "old Serbia", the "ancient, eternal" Serb character of its population, its role as the "historic heart of Serbia", etc-affirmations that were raised as postulates a priori.

The colleague from Sorbonne, as I would like to believe, has proceeded from these theses, because he had not known and, not that he had not liked to know, the latest achievements of the international historical science, including here achievements of Albanian science, as well as those of scientists from Yugoslavia itself.

A colossal richness is provided in particular by the Ottoman Cadastral Registers of the 15th century for the acquaintance of the Balkan peoples and their ethnic layers on the eve of the Ottoman Occupation, that is, before this would create the conditions which could be blamed for ethnic changes, as has happened precisely with the case of Kosovo. Of importance in this respect is the publication of Cadastral registers of peripheric Albanian regions by the Turkish historian H. Inalcik, the Bosnia and Macedonian historians A. Hanxhiq and A. Stojanoski, the Albanian historians S. Pulaha and M. Ternava (the latter from Kosovo), etc. etc.

There are precisely these Ottoman sources which make their contribution to the complete delapidation of one of the great "myths" and "taboos" of the big-Serb historiography-that about the ancient and exclusively permanent Serbian character of the population of Kosovo, the thesis that the Albanians were an excrescence which was introduced in Kosovo under the Ottoman aegis to bring about the de-Serbisation, in particular after the two mass deportations of Serbs following the uprisings in 1690 and 1738, when the Turks installed, instead of them, Islamic population, migrant shepherds, brought here from all the part of northern Albania. The ground completely slipped under the feet of this construction, which is turned down also by other arugments, because the register of the census of Kosovo of the year 1455, analyzed and published in the series of the oriental institute of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the known Bosniak orientalist Adem Hanxhiq, clearly shows that in 1455, when the process of mass Islamism had not begun yet, the Albanian element is present in a massive way like farmers up to the most eastern regions of the plain of Kosovo, just as we will find it somewhat later, according to the data of A. Stojanovski, in a massive way in eastern Macedonia, in Kratovo. A scientific interpretation of the study of family names of these registers shows that the Albanians, apart from under mere Albanian names and surnames, are present also under Serb names and surnames, which have nothing to do with their ethnic belonging. In a number of cases the father bears a Slav name and his son an Albanian name or vice-versa. For villages with Slav names and with inhabitants with Slav names, the qualification is given that they are Albanians. The Serb and orthodox identification does not stand any longer. The Albanians under the pressure of the political and ecclesiastical Serb administration had taken, as orthodox, also Slav names, just like in the analogical case of the political and religious Ottoman pressure, they took Islamic names. Important results in this respect have given the detailed analysis of Turkolog S. Pulaha (Tirana) and M. Ternava (Pristina), published by the scientific organs of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Kosovo.

The fact that after the establishment of Ottoman domination in Kosovo, Islamism was spread among the Albanian population with an orthodox and Catholic belief, and not among the Serb minority, shows that in the latter was still operating the authority of the Serb Orthodox Church, the partiarchate of Pec, whereas for the Albanians, as an imposed external authority, this could not exert this function any longer.

But orthodox during the Serb domination and Islamic alike failed to assimilate the Albanians, because they confronted a mass population with national features which were distinguished long ago (in fact the Albanians are distinguished in documents of Serb rulers as early as the 14th century). That the Muslim population remained Albanian also under these conditions, this is proved by apostolic visitors of Rome, who as early as the beginning of the 17th century periodically travelled the territory of Kosovo. Besides them the Ottoman registers, too, which contain the Albanian names of the proselytes together with their new Islamic names, speak eloquently.

There do not miss here also the data, though partial, of the Turkish scholars as Hadji Kallfa and Evlia Celebi, which testify to the Albanian character of the inhabitants of the cities of Kosovo like Vucitrn at a time before the so-called Serb deportation.

Under these conditions there is no talk of such a mass rush in Kosovo of the Albanian population from the inner regions. Besides the fact that such a rush in would have left traces in the extraordinary detailed documentation of the Turkish administration, this rush is also impossible for demographic reasons. The mountainous population of present northern Albania, which according to the Ottoman registers in the 15th and 16th centuries had no more than 2014 houses, was not able to fill with inhabitants the regions of Kosovo, whereas the Sandjak of Prizren and Dukagjin alone had more than 20,800 houses.

The sharp anthropogeographic observation of I.G. Han (1860), one of the founders of Balkanologic studies, has drawn the attention on the paradox of the statements that the Albanians have allegedly been the occupiers of the lands of Kosovo. The real situation clearly speaks of this scholar, when the Serb enclaves are situated in the field of Kosovo, while they are completely lacking in the mountainous areas, that the Albanians constituted the ancient autochthonous population in retreat before the new Serb comers.

On its part, the dialectological study on the way of speaking in this region proves that the regions of Kosovo did not comprise a mixture of people who had come later on from the different inner regions. The outstanding Italian linguistic, C. Tagliavin has pointed out the unitarian archaic character of this speaking, as a north-eastern unity in itself, formed long ago in the context of subdivisions of the Albanian language. Precisely because of its ancient peripheric character, this speaking, on the basis of the well-known principles of areal linguistics, is more conservatory in preserving the archaic features.

Finally, let's come to the so-called "mass deportation" of Serbs from Kosovo as a cause of de-Serbization. The Austrian documentation for the end of the 17th century testifies to the fact that Kosovo before the outburst of the uprisings and Austrian expedition was inhabited mainly by Albanians, that the Austrian command included these regions under the domination of Albania, the center of which was considered Prizren. It was precisely the Albanians the emperor Leopold I addressed himself to in the first place and it was they who joined en masse the Austrian troops in Pristina 5,000, in Prizren 6,000 alongside the Serb fighters from regions which were traversed by the imperial army on the way from Sava to Kosovo. The deportation of Serbs from Kosovo, which took place on occasion of the withdrawal of Austrian Armies is purposely fanned by the historiography interested to present it in such proportions in order to explain the "de-Serbization" of this region. But, one must not forget that on this occasion there were retreated even Albanian insurgents, whose recent traces we come across in Slavonia even today.

After speaking of the written documentations of the period prior to the Ottoman occupation, of archaeological discoveries and the studies on the language, onomastics and toponymy, which prove the Illyrian-Albanian continuity as well as the mass presence of the Albanians in Kosovo prior to the 15th century, the article says that all these have led the scholars to come to the conclusion that one of the hearths of the forming of the Albanians and of the Albanian language is precisely Dardania.

The thesis of the role of Dardania as a ancient soil of the Albanian language is confirmed also by the study of German Romanists, E. Gamillsheg, G. Reichenkron, M. Fridwagner, who precisely with the ancient existence of the Albanians in the soil of Dardania explained the intensive similarities of the Albanian language with the Romanian one. The opinion expressed by the Dutch Slavicist, Van Wejk, according to whom an intermediary zone extends between the Serbs in the north-west and Bulgarian in the east, a zone which the Romanian academician E. Petrovic, too, considers as an ancient soil of the Albanian language, leads us to this conclusion.

In these conditions, the extension of the Serb state in the 12th century towards the soils of Kosovo which until then were under the Byzantine domination, was by no means a "liberation" of the Serb soils, but an occupation and annexation of the soils of Kosovo, populated by Albanians, just like the act of 1913.

What was said, does by no means deny the thesis of Mr. Aubin that Kosovo was the political and ecclesiastical centre of the Serb state in the 13th and 14th centuries. Such an ethnic difference between the ruling class, the military and ecclesiastical state apparatus and the autochthonous population made up of lower people's strata is neither the first nor the only case in the history of Europe. To put this superstructure, established at a given historical period of time on a par with the autochthonous population, means, for instance, to consider the historical lotharingen of the Middle Ages in France as part of the German "lebensraum" precisely for the reason that the ruling feudal class there was German. In the same way, it should be called German all the Baltic and Polish "ostland", because of the many-centuries domination of the "Teutonic order". It means, finally, in regard to the territory of Yugoslavia, to consider Slovenia and all those territories of Croatia and Slovenia etc, where the ruling class, church, the bourgeoisie of the cities was German as Austro-German soil.

Such myths are not only in sharp contradiction with the results of science, but they become dangerous when they are considered as "taboo" obligatory for the historic handling and, as "myths" become transmitters and guidelines of the policy.

Historiography owes the French rationalism an important principle, The Descartian principle of "methodical suspicion", as well as the methodical positivist principle of the struggle against the myths and constructions having groundless facts. Without such a stand, the historical science will not realise its duty to fight for the truth against dogmas and myths, as there are among others, the theses of big-Serb historiography on Kosovo, defender, if not a victim, of which became the Professor M. Aubin.

## RADIO CONDEMNS U.S. 'WAR BUDGET', SOCIAL FUND CUTS

AU292001 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Jun 81

[ATA commentary: "A War Budget in Favor of the Monopolies"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress House of Representatives conclusively discussed the draft budget for the 1982 fiscal year, which President Reagan's administration presented to it. As was expected, the American legislators unanimously approved the draft budget. The budget's main characteristic is that over one-third of it is for military spending--that is about 200 billion dollars. This sum constitutes an increase of 19 billion dollars as compared to this year's current budget. In order to confront the many difficulties created by the crisis and to make available as much as possible for the aims of war, Reagan's solution, that the budget for social funds--education, culture, health and social security--should be cut by the considerable sum of 39 billion dollars, was approved.

As a result of this measure 250 social programs will be affected. Reagan had noisily and enthusiastically promised the development of his program in his electoral campaign. Despite the fact that Reagan and his administration regard the approval of the new budget and the system of economic activity as a victory that will supposedly end the economic crisis, economic specialists are skeptical and have stipulated increases in inflation, which is now 8.5 percent; deficits--the foreign trade deficit will reach 38 billion dollars by the end of the year--and new price rises.

It is clear that Reagan and his followers are interested in the economy only insofar as it serves the interests of the great capitalist monopoly and strengthens the war machine. Thus they have called it the program of the monopolies' free enterprise. What happens afterward, as far as the working masses' difficulties are concerned, they do not wish to know.

## MEDIA COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN POLISH SITUATION

### VECHERNI NOVINI Commentary

AU301525 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 30 Jun 81

[VECHERNI NOVINI unsigned commentary: "Threat to Independence and Socialism in Poland"]

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jun (BTA)--A commentary published under the above headline in last night's issue of "VECHERNI NOVINI" which tells that the antisocialist forces in Poland--the Confederation for an Independent Poland, KSS-KOR, [Social Self-Defense Committee] etc. have fortified themselves in "Solidarity" and under the disguise of "well-wishers" of the Polish working class are influencing the work of this organization. It is underlined in the commentary that these forces don't reveal their entire platform and stick to the line of "eroding" and "shredding out" socialism. It is added that they are in an extremely favourable position to thus seize position after position. "It is absolutely clear to every unprejudiced person that the extremists of 'Solidarity' and the other internal enemies of socialism, supported actively by the reactionary forces abroad, are waging a planned and methodical struggle to liquidate the socialist system in Poland. And if they are not firmly repelled, they will soon fully reveal their cards", stresses " VECHERNI NOVINI".

The newspaper writes that the efforts of the counterrevolutionary forces are directed along two lines: first, to finalize the paralysis and disintegration of the state mechanism so that it could not be used against them; second, to weaken the Polish United Workers Party and deprive it of the possibility to lead the country along the road of socialism and communism. "VECHERNI NOVINI" notes that the replacing on a mass scale of the staff of the party organs with their own people, often without sufficient experience and fitness, could easily lead to a complete mastering of certain party units by people with social reformist intentions.

It is also stated in the commentary that the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and many leading figures in Poland have agreed with the assessment of the situation in that country given by the CPSU and the BCP, by many other fraternal parties. "Unfortunately no practical results are to be seen yet; the reverse processes are still not operative--for the socialist forces to attack and for the counterrevolutionary forces to lose their position in succession", adds the newspaper.

Stressing that the enemies of socialism in the West and in Poland are trying to deny the right of that country's friends to show concern over the destiny of socialism in it, "VECHERNI NOVINI" underlines: "Poland is a very important link in the security and peace system of Europe and the crisis in that country reflects on the lasting peace on the continent. There is no doubt and there cannot be any that the attacks against socialism in Poland are attacks against the socialist community and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, attacks against the forces who defend global peace and security".

The newspaper emphasizes in conclusion that there is no doubt that the Polish people and all the true friends of that country are sincerely interested in the strengthening of socialism in Poland. "All to whom the independence and socialism in Poland, are dear, who care for world peace and security, are interested in frustrating the moves of the counterrevolutionary forces", adds "VECHERNI NOVINI".

### Atanasov on NATO Role

AU261945 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 26 Jun 81

["NATO Against Poland", article by Anastas Anastasov, military-political observer of NARODNA ARMIYA]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jun (BTA)--The moves of Washington and NATO against Poland prove clearly that they have not abandoned their major target--the liquidation of socialism, writes NARODNA ARMIYA in an editorial under the above headline today.

Mr Anastas Anastasov, the military-political observer of the newspaper, notes further: "Capitalizing on certain mistakes of the leadership of that country, on some nationalistic moods among some of the intelligentsia and especially on the strong Catholic influence, they have decided that time is ripe for a change in the political course of the Polish People's Republic. The provocational statements made by Washington and NATO politicians on the situation in Poland stand proof to this."

The newspaper reminds that this policy of NATO is not a year old. According to facts, this is a thoroughly and grace [as received] planned large-scale subversion against Poland dating many years back. One can safely say, the author goes on further, that the imperialist hawks have drawn the bead on her since the first day of her existence.

In support of this Mr Anastas Anastasov reminds that the "KOR" [Social Self-Defense Committee] organization has been officially approved by NATO, and especially by some specialized centers in the FRG, whose emissaries have entrusted it with the task of activating antisocialism in Poland. The other arguments are: In 1978 the White House decided to step up the propaganda pressure on the Polish developments by activating the subversive broadcasts. In the same year the former President Carter formed a special coordination committee under Zbigniew Brzezinski to direct the broadcasts of the "Liberty", "Free Europe" and "the Voice of America" radio-stations. The other NATO countries were recommended to intensify broadcasts for Poland, too.

The activity of NATO key centers in Paris, West Germany, the Scandinavian and other countries, under CIA guidance, has sharply intensified with the start of Polish strikes. Over 400 fund-raising centers to help the opposition forces in Poland have been founded in the Western countries, the author goes on. "Obviously the Polish crisis, provoked by the imperialists, has whetted the appetites of NATO revanchists now claiming that the anti-Nazi coalition was 'the major mistake of the West' and that time is now ripe to 'mend' it. Apparently impudent attempts are being made to re-map Europe", stresses NARODNA ARMIYA.

The author directs the attention to the fact that Washington and NATO do not limit themselves to ideological subversion alone but also step up their economic pressure on Poland. They skilfully manipulate with the billion dollar-strong credits granted to Poland trying with the help of the economic leverage to turn the things their way. New credits are promised, naturally under the condition of continuing the processes of destabilization in Poland.

And last but not least, the article reads further, one should emphasize the fact that NATO has been engaged in military exercises almost throughout the year in West Germany. The author has in mind "the autumn forge" and "reforger" military exercises in which special attention is paid to the "offensive" towards the heart of Europe where Poland actually is. "By the way," the paper adds, "since 1980 the NATO command has been holding regular staff exercises with an accent on the action for invading Poland".

The goal of Washington and NATO is to erode silently on the "bloodless front" the present sociopolitical system in Poland and thus tear her away from the socialist community; second, through an eventual West-oriented change in that country, to oppose her to the other Warsaw Pact states. Thus an enormous breakthrough in the socialist community will be effected, the author points out further.

If the Polish communists and the Polish people permit such a development, imperialism would obviously achieve one of its strategies--to change the balance of forces in Europe and the world. This is why the Polish communists bear the historical responsibility not only for the destiny of Poland but for the interests of the socialist community in general, underlines NARODNA ARMIYA. The paper reminds in conclusion the declaration of Mr Leonid Brezhnev before the 26th Congress of the Central Committee [as received] of the CPSU: "We would not leave in trouble and without support socialist Poland, fraternal Poland."

## PRC Involvement

AU301023 Sofia BTA in English 0905 GMT 30 Jun 81

["Polish Variations on Anti-Soviet Theme in Beijing's Repertoire"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jun (BTA)--Mr Stefan Kozhukharov comments: In the days of grave trial for the Polish people those who follow with malicious satisfaction the deepening of the socio-political and economic crisis in Poland are expressing, too, feigned concern for the destiny of the Poles. The ruling Chinese top-crust is among Poland's pretended friends.

Mention deserves the way in which the Beijing propaganda machine is "covering" the Polish events. It is resorting to reports from which the uninformed reader may judge that the deepening contradictions in the Polish society are but a natural thing.

The Chinese press does not lack in commentaries on the Polish theme but in their majority they actually are variations on the well known anti-Soviet theme. Thus, for instance, not long ago the HSINHUA news agency claimed that the "antisocialist and anticommunist" threat to Poland has been fabricated by the Soviet Union and elaborated on the idea that whatever becomes of Poland, it is her own "internal affair." A couple of days ago the party organ RENMIN RIBAO published a commentary in which the letter of the CC of the CPSU to the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party carried the brunt of the anti-Soviet attacks. The newspaper did not make the readers familiar with the content of the letter because they would have sought there in vain a corroboration to the author's allegations of its being a "one hundred percent hegemonist act" and "rude interference in Poland's internal affairs." The organ of the Chinese Communist Party mentioned the work of the 11th Plenum of the Polish United Workers Party but skipped out the truth that its decisions underlined the grave threat to the destiny of socialism and the party, and assessed the letter of the CC of the CPSU as "sincere and imbued with concern over the developments in Poland, with care to preserve the cardinal values of socialism."

In the present complex and unstable situation in Poland the Chinese leadership sees favorable soil for using its tactics of "differentiated approach" to the socialist communist countries. The target of this approach is well known--to undermine the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, to oppose them one to another and all together (or each separately) to the Soviet Union.

There is hardly anyone to expect from the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, who long ago have betrayed the Marxist-Leninist positions and still wander in the labyrinth of the Maoist dogmas, to support the healthy forces in their struggle with counterrevolution in Poland. Hide as they may behind the fig leaf of "neutrality and indifference," the Beijing leaders have long ago chosen their place in the present class struggle in Poland--on the other side of the barricades, shoulder to shoulder with the imperialist and counterrevolutionary forces.

Another eloquent proof to this policy was supplied in recent days. It was not accidental that Beijing's hegemonists have started to manifest increasing "concern" over Poland after the visit of the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in the Chinese capital. Apparently Washington and Beijing seek (and have already found) common grounds for unity of action in the subversive propaganda against the socialist countries.

## FEDERAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS JOINT SESSION JUNE 30

### Agenda of Assembly

LD301442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Parliamentary correspondent Lubos Lidicky report from Federal Assembly building in Prague on occasion of opening of joint parliamentary session]

[Text] At this moment the second joint session of the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly is being opened by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. He welcomed, on behalf of all deputies, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other representatives of the party and the state, functionaries of the bodies of the National Front, social organizations, other political parties and members of the federal government, led by its Premier Lubomir Strougal. Also present at today's session, as guests, are members of the Prague diplomatic establishment.

Our new representative body will discuss the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union to parliaments and nations of the world, which was handed over a week ago to the chairman of the Federal Assembly by Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia. The appeal of the Supreme Soviet has met with a favorable response and active support from our public. It was discussed immediately by foreign affairs committees of the Federal Assembly at their first sessions, and today they will present their views to deputies.

The main item of the agenda of the 2-day session of the Federal Assembly is discussion of the program statement of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The draft program will be presented to our supreme representative body by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, according to Article 69 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation which stipulates that the federal government, after it is named, must present its program to the Federal Assembly at its earliest session. We shall acquaint you with its contents and with the deliberations of deputies in our forthcoming newscasts.

### Leaders Attending

LD301930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Deputies of the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today at their second meeting in order jointly to discuss the program declaration of the federal government. The meeting was attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee including Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee; secretaries of the party's Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; and Oldrich Svestka, Secretariat member of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also present were deputy premiers and ministers of the federal govenrment, representatives of the National Front, as well as members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

### Indra Presents Draft Response

LD301752 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, the second joint meeting of the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations opened in Prague today. Our reporter, Vaclav Klement, reports from the Federal Assembly building:

The 2-day deliberations of the deputies were opened at 1400 by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. In the beginning of the joint meeting of the two chambers he [Indra] talked about the recent appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to parliaments and peoples of the world. He said that this appeal corresponds, both in its content and tone, to the traditional Soviet peace policy, and is logically connected with the 26th CPSU Congress and sums up the appeals which were recently expressed several times in the addresses of Comrade Brezhnev. The appeal of the Supreme Soviet has received the favorable and active support of the Czechoslovak public, Comrade Indra said.

Our responsibility demands that we, the deputies of the Federal Assembly raise our voice and join it in support of this document, [he said].

Comrade Alois Indra presented to the deputies a draft of the foreign committees on the position of the Federal Assembly to the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Begin Indra recording] We, deputies of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, got acquainted with the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world, proposed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We fully identify with its noble ideas. We warmly support it and assess it highly as yet another convincing example of the purposeful peace policy of the Soviet Union. The appeal of the Supreme Soviet expresses the intrinsic vital interests of our people and is in harmony with their historical experience. It corresponds to the Czechoslovak foreign policy of peace confirmed again by the 16th CPCZ Congress. That is why it is finding such broad unequivocal support among our entire public. The serious nature of this peace declaration demands that it penetrate the consciousness of all mankind. It is literally symbolic that this insistent voice calling for the defense of peace is coming from the USSR which was, exactly 40 years ago, criminally attacked by the Hitlerite Nazism. Together with all peace-loving and progressive people we bow with respect and admiration before the immeasurable heroism and sacrifices of the Soviet people. We express our gratitude for their decisive efforts in the victory over Nazi Germany, for the good work in the liberation of subjugated peoples and for the salvation of human civilization. The Czechoslovak people know the terrors of the war and the Nazi occupation. It is in their name that we raise our voice that similar tragedies may never be repeated and that a new, this time nuclear, world war may be prevented.

We are concerned when we follow the dangerous designs of the most aggressive imperialist circles which are aimed at sharpening the international situation, at stepping up a heated armaments [race] in order to gain military supremacy and which seriously threaten world peace and the security of the peoples. The appeal of the Supreme Soviet, as well as the proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress, contain genuine concern about the peaceful development of our planet. One's attitude to the Soviet peace proposals is a measure of one's genuine concern for the fate of mankind. We support the Soviet demand for immediate, honest and equal negotiations without any preliminary conditions. The result of such negotiations must prevent further missile and nuclear armaments which would dangerously increase the risk of nuclear war. Such negotiations would also fully correspond to the declaration on international cooperation for reaching the aims of disarmament adopted by the 34th UNGA in 1979 on the initiative of the CSSR. We agree with the standpoint of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR that time does not wait. Nowadays there exists no other reasonable way of solving controversial questions except a constructive dialogue. The USSR has many times expressed clearly and sincerely its readiness for talks. However, what is missing is an equally sincere approach from the other side, especially the United States, as is expected by other peoples, as well as the whole world.

Deputies of the Federal Assembly appeal to parliaments and deputies of all countries of the world to be fully aware of their responsibility for the fulfillment of the most basic human right, the right for a life in peace. It is expected from deputies, as the representatives of the will of the people, that they will have the deepest understanding for the ideas of the appeal of the Supreme Soviet, that they will understand the seriousness of the situation and will act in such a way that their governments, above all, adopt a positive stand towards this appeal.

We welcome the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and declare that we shall actively function in its spirit. Common sense must win! Our planet has to be preserved for the present and all future generations! In Prague on 30 June 1981. The Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause] [end recording]

The draft stand of the Federal Assembly on the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, presented by Comrade Alois Indra, was unanimously approved by deputies of both chambers.

In the later part of the joint session, Lubomir Strougal, the premier, presented to the Federal Assembly the program statement of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and asked deputies to express trust in it and support in the implementation of its constitutional duties. We shall acquaint you with the contents of the program statement of the government in the next news bulletin.

## Strougal: Program Statement

LD302110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Report on "Program Statement" of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic presented by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at 30 June joint session of the Chamber of Nations and Chamber of Peoples of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague--with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Strougal recording] I address you, deputies of the supreme legislative corps of this country, in order to ask, entrusted by the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, for trust and support in fulfilling its constitutional duties. At the same time I propose for your assessment a draft program of government activity for the coming period which stems from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. These conclusions have been accepted with approval by our citizens, other political parties, and organs and organizations of the National Front, which is evidence that they correspond to the needs of the current stage of building an advanced socialist society and to the basic needs of the working class, cooperative farmers and intelligentsia. This has also been fully confirmed by the recent elections to representative organs and national committees at all levels during which our people yet again expressed their trust and support in the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front. It is a policy which strives for a happy and satisfactory life for our people and which is guided by a desire to contribute as greatly as possible to the historical struggle which we wage side by side with the Soviet Union and the other countries of our community for the strengthening of peace and for fruitful cooperation between peoples.

The government bases the program of its activity on the good results of our joint effort, on what we succeeded in achieving in the past period thanks to the conscientious approach and dedicated work of the workers, peasants and other working people. It is based on undisputed progress in the national economy, in the standard of living, in science, in culture and in the arts. It favorably assesses the possibilities and also considers the problems and inadequacies which appear in individual fields of social life. The well-being and happy life of man is and remains our aim.

That is why we will continue to improve the conditions for an all-round development of the personality of man, for his happy life at work and leisure, and for the fullest assertion of his human dignity in the conditions of continually deepening socialist democracy. We will continue to create and stabilize new values, new relations between people, as represented by the socialist way of life.

One of the most important conditions in fulfilling the economic and social program of the 16th congress is a deepening of our participation in the international division of labor, especially where socialist economic integration is concerned. The key task in this direction is to substantially increase our export ability. However, this involves carrying out those changes in production which would be in harmony with the needs of foreign consumers and which would lead toward increasing the utility properties of exported products. In order to reach optimal prices and advantageous monetary conditions we must also improve commercial (?relations). In accordance with the conclusions of the congress, the federal government will exert efforts to improve the coordination of national economic plans with the member states of CEMA and to increase the efficiency of all other forms of cooperation in the fields of planning. We will take an active part in long-term target plans which significantly influence the structure of production in individual countries and which will determine the mutually advantageous development of the exchange of goods in a long-term perspective.

We have attained certain results in international cooperation and specialization. It can be said that the proportion of production which is the result of these forms of cooperation accounts for more than one-third in our total exports to the CEMA states. In our endeavor to make further progress in promoting international specialization and the cooperation of production the decisive thing for us will be to implement a long-term program of specialization and cooperation of production with the Soviet Union up to 1990.

In connection with the elaboration of the more long-term prospects of the national economy the main trends of our participation in the development of socialist economic integration with other countries of our community, too, will be worked out. Czechoslovakia is, moreover, taking an active part in the elaboration of the proposal and new ideas which, together with the further improvement of the activity of CEMA, were submitted by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our economic relations with developing countries are of increasing importance. We shall therefore strive for their further expansion on a long-term and mutual beneficial basis and for the application of higher forms of cooperation.

We are also naturally interested in economic relations with industrially advanced capitalist countries which we hope to develop on the principles of equality and mutual advantages.

The whole activity of the federal government in the field of external economic relations and all adopted and newly prepared measures are aimed at creating favorable conditions for greater and more efficient exports and for a necessary better economic balance.

That is the only way we can obtain the necessary resources for the required imports. In our imports policy the government will continue to give priority to supporting the import of machinery and equipment with speedy returns of investments. It will ensure that this equipment is put into operation within the planned deadlines.

The government's leading activity will aim at intensifying cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and its organizations and the specialized ministries and the units subordinated to them. Increasing the standard of commercial work, a greater conceptual and flexible approach, and a proper knowledge of the situation on world markets are the requirements on which we must insist in this field with the help of all instruments of planned management.

We shall demand that production economic units, hand-in-hand with the consistent application of individual aspects of the Set of Measures, should purposefully work out and implement programs of a technical, production and marketing policy, investment development, and organization and management of work aimed at improving the quality of the specialized microstructure.

In accordance with the more long-term targets, as laid down in the Set of Measures, we intend to improve the interlinking factors of the plan as the fundamental prerequisite for improving the smooth progress of the reproduction process, the more effective application of cost accountancy, economic stimuli and the initiative of the working people.

The government and its organs are currently facing the task of working out and submitting for approval to the Federal Assembly by the end of the year the draft Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is a very complicated matter, since a number of conditions have changed and new needs have arisen to which one must react. In any case, however, the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be worked out in such a way as to become an efficient instrument for implementing the program of the further development of our socialist society as adopted by the 16th party congress.

The draft plan, in accordance with the directive of the congress, envisages a growth of the national income by 14 to 16 percent. The social product will grow faster than production consumption; the volume of investment will not increase during the 5-year plan and its share in the national income will fall.

Parallel to finishing the draft Seventh 5-Year Plan, the preparation of the plan for the coming year is under way. We try hard so that enterprises, production economic units and ministries use all the experience in drafting the plan which they gained in implementing the Set of Measures, as well as the possibilities of augmented planning based on an active role of the working people and material incentive in progressive planning. [end recording]

Comrade Lubomir Strougal further discussed the issue of the better utilization of labor resources, of increasing the efficiency of human labor and the better utilization of working hours. Shortcomings in this direction are not negligible, whether from the point of view of national economy or from the moral-political view. They demand of everyone an improvement in the organization of labor and an increase in the standards of management through production lines and enterprises, as well as the quality of planning at all levels.

Comrade Strougal went on to say the following about the work of production economic units:

[Begin recording] The government assigns an important role to the production economic units as the basic links in managing the economic field. We will see to it that the technical and economic content of their activity is significantly strengthened and that the standard of management work of general directorates is increased not only in their current activity, but in particular in making their work more flexible and effective in its concept.

The changes in the system of management also demand an increase in the standard and efficiency of control as an inseparable part of the activity of management workers at all levels and in all fields. Analyses, and a complex of appropriate measures, have been worked out which direct the organs of peoples' control, as well as all the management links without exception, toward a consistent fulfillment of the key tasks of this 5-year plan, adherence to the legal norms and fulfilling party and government resolutions.

The government is determined to demand unconditional responsibility of leading employees for task fulfillment, for adherence to discipline, for maximum economies and the all-round promulgation of social interests.

It will support those who are not afraid to seek new paths and to solve tasks by means of high-level professional knowledge--on the necessary political level, too. Fulfillment of the set tasks is inconceivable without the active participation of the working people. The government considers as one of the major tasks of all the management links the creation of conditions for everyone to have the possibility and interest to apply himself as a good manager at his workplace. We are convinced that in our efforts for a greater reduction of production consumption and an increase in the quality of products we will find the support of organs and organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union, brigades of socialist labor, leading workers, technicians, engineers, construction workers and scientists. We rely on the conviction that these issues in particular will become the main content of socialist competition and the creative initiative of the working people.

In accordance with the conclusions of the 16th congress the government also regards the improvement of management as a permanent creative process, where the important thing is to ensure that the content and forms of management do not only correspond to the changing conditions but that they are also predicted within the limits of possibilities. The relevant tasks in this context have already been outlined to the bodies of the government and to economic (?research). [end recording]

When Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal spoke about the tasks stemming from the program of the economic plan, he said that industrial production ought to rise by 18-20 percent and that attention would also be given to the requirements of branches such as the chemical, timber and timber processing industries, guaranteeing supplies of fuel and energy for the population. In the agricultural and food complex self-sufficiency is to be attained in the production of foodstuffs. In this connection the important task will be the consistent protection of the soil and increasing its quality.

The program statement of the federal government also dealt in detail with the development of individual regions in our country. In this connection Comrade Lubomir Strougal said:

[Begin recording] Our endeavor will naturally also center on solving the problems of individual regions, especially of industrial aglomerations. This applies especially to the capital of the CSSR, Prague. Here we intend to concentrate our attention on the effective utilization of production and the technical base, the further concentration of building capacities and on a transformation of structures to bring about progress in capital investment in the desired composition, a further improvement of housing conditions, the solution of the transport system and the construction project of the national theater. We shall also continue the construction of the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava, oriented toward solving transportation problems and improving housing conditions and the amenities of new housing developments.

The problems of developing the North Bohemia and North Moravia Regions will remain at the center of our attention. In North Bohemia we shall continue to build transport and production installations and investment projects aiming at releasing (?quarry) [word indistinct].

Hand-in-hand with this we shall ensure the necessary housing construction in its entirety and carry out investments underlying it, including the solution of pressing questions on the environment in that region.

We consider concern for the environment, for the effective and proper utilization of investment resources for the improvement and protection of the environment, water and the soil, to be an inseparable component of raising the living standards of the population. That is why we shall systematically insist that organizations should be responsible for making sure that production processes do not make living conditions worse especially in industrial agglomerations and in regions with a high concentration of population.

The government also intends to support projects and services useful for the public such as embellishing the environment in towns and localities, as well as citizens' initiative in this direction, as in the case of the Z-campaign [drive to embellish towns and villages], and as enshrined in the election programs of the National Front.

Comrade Deputies, we are aware that the consistent implementation of the economic and social program adopted by the 16th party congress will not be an easy matter. We are approaching it in the knowledge that it will be a challenging test of our political maturity, professional skill and organizational ability, of our creative thinking and responsibility. Practice shows that it is usually difficult to advance from endorsing a program to its systematic application.

Neither has the fulfillment of the planned targets since the beginning of this year been free from problems. Our determination and endeavor must be all the greater to ensure the progress of future socioeconomic development. It goes without saying that we must start straight away in fulfilling today's tasks. Everyone in his place must do all he can to honestly fulfill both this year's plan targets and those in store for us in subsequent years.

We shall also follow how the principles of the Set of Measures are implemented in activities of organizations managed by national committees and whether they correspond as accurately as possible to the character of services and work which are being offered to the citizens and other organizations. This applies primarily to the field of services paid for by the population where they ought to be part of more broadly conceived steps aimed at a fundamental improvement in this sector.

The development of socialist statehood and democracy, the deepening of the unity of rights and duties of the citizens, is inseparably linked with the perfecting of our legal system. In this electoral term too, the government intends to proceed according to a long-term concept within whose framework the Federal Assembly has already been presented with drafts of amendments to the civil code and the law on the family. At the present time, work is continuing on analyses and proposals of amendments to the criminal code, the economic code, the law on arbitration and on legal texts of regulations related to the implementation of the Set of Measures. It appears that in the interest of reducing unnecessary administration it will be necessary to gradually alter and improve the quality of the work of federal bodies in the issuing of various regulations and [word indistinct] and see to it that the neccessary texts are purposeful, comprehensive and clear.

Naturally, we are faced with other tasks too, one of the primary ones being the education of citizens to legal consciousness which is necessary for their practical life and for an orderly running of society. The government is aware of its political and constitutional responsibility toward the Federal Assembly and its role in our political system. It will adequately ensure the working conditions for its legislative activity, for the perfection of socialist statehood, for the social control of the state economic and social policy, and for other fields of its authority. We will see to it at the same time that its recommendations to the state executive bodies are fully respected.

In connection with social and economic developments in our country, the social function of education and schooling and its organic unity will be further intensified. The general preparation of youth for active participation in the construction of an advanced schooling, giving ever greater attention to education toward a scientific world outlook, socialist patriotism and internationalism, and--last but not least--to strengthening the bonds between the school and social practice.

The federal government, in cooperation with the national governments, will therefore in this 5-year period ensure the consistent fulfillment of the program of development of the educational-schooling system, giving special stress to qualitative changes in contents in all types and levels of schools. At the same time we will strive to ensure that the tasks connected with that are also fulfilled by other departments which participate in the reconstruction of the educational system.

Preschool education will also record a further development. We reckon with the fact that the already high proportion of children between three and five in preschool facilities will be further increased.

In the years (?1985,84) we will complete the organizational, curricular and methodical reconstruction of the entire primary school and we will approach a full reconstruction of gymnasia, secondary specialized schools and training centers. This will require new measures in the legislative and legal fields including a new law on primary and secondary schools.

The government and national committees will give special attention to the training of youth for workers' professions. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, secondary specialized educational establishments will become the most numerous type of secondary school, a fact connected with considerable demands both on expenditure and cadres. By the end of 1985, all children will in fact have the possibility of obtaining secondary education, and more than one-half of all young people of obtaining a complete secondary education with relevant final examinations [maturita].

As for universities, their content and methodological reconstruction will continue. The objective is not only to modernize and rationalize the theoretical preparation of students in keeping with the standards of present-day scientific knowledge, but to take account of the more demanding requirements of practice, including training for management work.

It is important, in our opinion, that in the system of our secondary and high schools priority is given to the development of technical and natural science disciplines, providing the key branches of the economy with qualified cadres. Another urgent task is to raise the efficiency of the scientific and research work of universities which ought to make a greater contribution to solving the tasks of the state plan, science and technical development.

Together with the governments of the republics, the federal government will also work toward the further improvement of conditions for a rich cultural and social life of our people. Just as the school, so culture too must play a more effective role in molding a socialist social consciousness and way of life, and it must be integrated in an even more committed manner in the struggle for a new society, for the general enhancement for man of progress and peace.

That is why greater demands must be placed on the ideological and professional standards of artistic work which ought to mold on a vast and convincing scale a full-blooded image of the people of our time working purposefully for the qualitative transformation of society, people who themselves change in the process of these transformations.

The federal government considers as its primary task support of everything that promotes the development of the culture of our nations and nationalities, mutual enrichment, and creation of the conditions for their rapprochement. We see the promotion of socialist culture as the comprehensive and permanent growth of the cultural and political standards of the people and as the growth of cultural standards permeating all sections of society. It is evident that this requires the coordinated action of all state and social organizations, increasing the quality and effectiveness of the educational impact of culture, including the application of more demanding criteria in the field of transmitting cultural values.

In this endeavor the mass media hold an undeniably important place: television, radio and the press. The government will continue to create the necessary conditions for their work and development so that, as the 16th congress has stressed, these major instruments of the work of the party and the socialist state will successfully live up to their mission and raise standards, as well as the political-organizational and educational role, and their social impact.

Comrade deputies, allow me to put before you the intentions of the federal government on the international forum. These intentions are immutably linked, as we said at the 16th congress, with the tasks of our domestic policy and with the aim of consolidating the unity of the socialist community. We are meeting in a complicated international situation when the political atmosphere has considerably deteriorated, when tension has grown, together with the number of hotbeds of war, and when many disarmament negotiations have been frozen and, instead, a new arms race round is beginning.

The seventies will go down in history in golden letters as a period of successful peace initiatives by countries of the socialist community, and to which Czechoslovakia contributed as well as it could. It is also a decade of triumph for the peace program of the USSR. Today, however, the sad reality is that imperialism is again attempting to force through military hysteria, to force through armaments and wars. All these new phenomena touch us deeply. At the same time they influence present and future decisions.

Bearing in mind important changes in the world and the need for peace for our further peaceful development, we have unequivocally accepted the set of proposals delivered from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. We have also accepted with pleasure the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to parliaments and peoples of the world. We welcome the fact that from the grand center of socialism, Moscow, the emphatic voice is resounding again: It is necessary to do everything in order to secure the right of people to life. These important initiatives in particular are the only alternative to the course of increasing armaments and the strategy of tension and confrontation which some circles in the United States and other imperialist countries are promulgating.

The recent words of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, are also decisive for us: The international situation can be worse or better. But what is very important is not to abandon the correct path. We will work with determination to alleviate tension, to preserve detente and to secure its further progress. That is the key issue.

The CSSR is fully convinced of the vital necessity of coexistence of countries with differing social systems, of the beneficial nature of the idea of extending the policy of detente to the military sphere, of the need to renew Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe, on the need for progress in preparation of the European conference, and on military relaxation in Ulster. The work of our diplomacy, foreign trade officials, cultural contacts and scientists--all who are implementing their mission on the foreign political scene--is and will continue to be directed in this spirit.

The basic principle of Czechoslovak foreign policy has been and is the bond of international fraternity, close comradely cooperation and the closest cooperation of alliance with the USSR. As Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 16th congress of our party, it is precisely in the alliance with the USSR that the intrinsic interests and desires of our people are fulfilled. The Czechoslovak communists, our people, highly assess the role of the Soviet Union as the decisive support of socialism, of all that is revolutionary and progressive, as a hope and guarantee of peaceful development which crushes the attempts of imperialist and militarist forces to dictate their will to other nations.

Naturally, we intend to enrich in an appropriate manner the practice of socialist internationalism with all the fraternal countries of Europe--with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Hungary, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Romania.

After all, the unity and strength of the world socialist community is the reliable bastion of our national independence, one of the sources of our present and future certainties, and the condition for a better world in future.

We shall continue mutually beneficial cooperation with the SFRY. Our plans further include the expansion of the already traditional contacts with this friendly country.

As for the Polish People's Republic, the government wishes to state its concern at developments in that fraternal country, where so far it has not been possible to halt the advance of the crisis. The comradely letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee, which we fully endorse, has pointed to the depth of the danger which is threatening People's Poland. We still hope that the socialist and patriotic forces of our northern neighbor will master the dangerous situation and that they will thwart the plans of the counterrevolutionary forces and Western interference in their internal affairs. We once again assure the Polish comrades of our all-round Solidarity and our readiness to continue to develop and expand cooperation in all directions.

We also intend to maintain the closest fraternal ties in our relations with socialist Cuba which, as the first Latin American country, is successfully building socialism and is courageously standing up to pressure from U.S. imperialism on this young continent.

Similarly, we intend to cooperate closely with the Mongolian People's Republic which is applying a program of building socialism; the same holds good for the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cmabodia who are carrying out profound social transformations while at the same time successfully standing up to imperialist aggression and the machinations of Beijing hegemonism.

We shall continue to cooperate also with the DPRK. It remains to be said that nothing stands in the way of improving Czechoslovak-Chinese relations, at least as far as we are concerned, but of course while maintaining the fundamental principles of our foreign policy.

We wish to stress that Czechoslovakia is a firm component of the Warsaw Pact which exclusively pursues defensive objectives under conditions of equal and balanced security. But if certain NATO states escalate a course toward changing the balance of power--here we consider as especially dangerous the plan to deploy 572 new medium-range missiles on territories of five Western countries--Czechoslovakia and its allies, too, will take inevitable measures. Besides, the Czechoslovak People's Army, our Armed Forces, have always lived up to their duties in defending the western borders of the world of socialism, and this will continue in future as well.

At a time when Europe and the world are on one of those complicated paths of development, when we feel great responsibility for each political decision, and when we are prudently appraising what steps to take next, our certainty is created by our membership in the socialist community. After all, peaceful development in Europe is unthinkable without its existence, without its unity, common action, gratuitous cooperation as well as without its [word indistinct] economic cooperation.

In the past few years developments in Africa have become the center of attention. On this very continent the national liberation struggle culminated in the course of the 1970's, together with far-reaching social transformations when a number of [word indistinct] (?revolutionary democracies) have emerged. Some of them have opted for a socialist path of development. This new phenomenon means that Czechoslovak foreign policy must show appropriate international solidarity and engage in effective cooperation especially with the People's Republic of Angola, Socialist Ethiopia, the Mozambique People's Republic, and with other states on this continent with an anti-imperialist orientation. We are also offering our support to the endeavors of the OAU, especially those steps it takes which are aimed at attaining the full independence of the liberated territories and which are directed against the old-new doctrine of divide and rule, against the alliances of the forces of imperialism, and the racist Republic of South Africa.

We also condemn the occupation of Namibia, whose liberation struggle is personified by SWAPO.

Similarly as in Africa, we are working toward broad cooperation with countries with a socialist path of development in Asia: with the People's Republic of Afghanistan and the PDRY. The general interests of the revolutionary process, and also peace, demand a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which is living its everyday life in a state of war undeclared by some of its neighbors, backed by imperialist states. We therefore welcome the concrete proposals of the Afghan Government: the elaboration of a system of international guarantees of security in this part of the world. In the past few days we have unequivocally manifested our solidarity and support for the Afghan revolution during top-level negotiations between our states and by signing the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

We are also in favor of negotiations which would put an end to the U.S. escalation of military force in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean. We are naturally at one with all forces that demand an end to the conflict of war and a political settlement of all disputes between Iraq and Iran.

We are greatly concerned by the explosive situation in the Middle East where the aggressive actions of Israel thwart a just solution of the national destiny of the Arab Palestinian people. The recent attacks of the Israeli Air Force on Lebanon, as well as on the nuclear installations of Iraq--which, by the way, are under constant international control--are considered by us to be an unprecedented violation of international law and as further acts of aggression. The purpose of these attempts is obvious to us. They are designed to alter the bankruptcy of the Camp David agreements into a new course of warlike provocations, in the background of which are attempts to legalize a military presence of the United States. We see the only way out of the dangerous situation in proposals to convene an international conference which would deal with the causes of tension in the Middle East, restore the national and state rights of the Palestinians on territories occupied by Israel, and which would ensure the security of all states in the area.

We are aware of the importance of the general cooperation of Arab countries with an anti-imperialist leaning and whose influence on world events is constantly increasing. We will always give necessary assistance to their progressive struggles. I have in mind particularly the Syrian People's Republic, and, on the African Continent, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Algerian People's Republic. Finally, we also stress the primary importance of relations with the Republic of India. The tradition and level of these relations are a precondition for new forms of economic cooperation, too.

We continue to maintain positive relations with the Nonaligned Movement. Especially close to us are countries which unequivocally oppose imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and which, at the same time, implement a program of economic and social changes. We are deeply convinced that young liberated nations have not only a right to political independence, but also to achieve an economic independence in democratically operating international relations. That is why we resolutely condemn attempts by some governmental representatives of the United States to identify the national liberation struggle with international terrorism and thus to justify an export of counterrevolution, a fact which is part of their policy of confrontation and blackmail (?by force).

We have always been convinced supporters of the policy of peaceful coexistence as it was asserted in Europe in the past decade. We consider this principle as binding in the future, too. We are resolute supporters of the Helsinki Final Act and of its consistent fulfillment. We reject all attempts of the North Atlantic Pact to gain military supremacy. We are not attracted by a peace founded upon threats and we do not compete with anybody for superiority of arms and forces.

That is why we want a dialogue on all pending questions and on the extension of detente to the military sphere. That is why at the Madrid meeting we support efforts aimed at convening a European conference on military detente and disarmament. Such simple and human aims are the principles of our policy toward neighboring and more distant countries in West Europe.

In the past years we succeeded in translating our good intentions into deeds. We have truly neighborly relations with Austria whose positive attitude in questions of detente indicates that our cooperation can be deepened yet further. We have also recorded progress in relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, especially after the talks between General Secretary of the Central Committee of our party and President of the Republic, Comrade Husak with representatives of the FRG.

As long as our western neighbor continues to implement all that is positive, and that which marks the principles of West Germany's eastern policy, we will indubitably record progress here, too. But we wholly reject the voices of revanchism, the questioning of agreements of the victorious anti-Hitlerite coalition and unacceptable lessons from our history, which have been heard this year at Sudeten rallies.

We are developing traditional relations of friendship with Finland. We hold the view that they could serve as an example for relations with other North European countries. We have achieved good results with Greece and we follow the same aim toward the BENELUX countries, Switzerland, Spain and Turkey.

We are striving to improve and deepen relations with France, relations which so far do not correspond to traditions or needs. At the same time we respect the French contribution to the policy of detente and to the cause of cooperation between East and West. Nothing stands in the way on our side from giving our cooperation the required level. We assume that a similar aim will be taken by the present Government of the French Republic.

Unfortunately, we have to state again that, not through our fault, relations with the United States are not progressing well [se nevede], the United States being the only Western country with which we do not have fully normalized relations. As you know, the issue is still the return of Czechoslovak gold reserves which were stolen by the Hitlerites and a portion of which is still being unlawfully held by the U.S. administration. Recent allegations about the intentions of some American circles to confiscate and sell the Czechoslovak gold reserves--Czechoslovak national property--justifiably aroused our indignation. After all, such a step, at variance with international law, could only harm our mutual relations. Naturally, we totally reject such a solution. The Czechoslovak Government has more than once manifested a readiness for a legal settlement, and it possesses this readiness today, too.

In conclusion, I would like to say again that Czechoslovak foreign policy will constantly strive for detente, understanding and cooperation, for a termination of the arms race and for averting the threat of war. Our aim is peace, and again peace. We proceed in this from the profound conviction that this aim--a future of peace--is being asserted by nations of all continents too, and that it is no longer the program of wise politicans alone but of broad masses of the people, too. We expect the Federal Assembly to give these efforts the necessary help and support. The federal government will observe at the same time the rules of highest efficiency and the purposefulness of all our foreign (?service). [end recording]

## RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS POZNAN FORUM LEADER

AU301256 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jun 81 p 6

[Article by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Karol Mikulka: "Facing the Subversives: The Resolute Voice of the Members of the Poznan Communists' Forum"]

[Text] We arrived in Poznan on Friday in the awareness that, after Katowice, this town that is the center of the greater Poland region has also resounded with warning voices, pointing out to the party and the entire Polish society the danger that is threatening. A few days ago several dozen workers, technicians and party and academic functionaries forming the Poznan Communists' Forum assembled to openly formulate their opinions on the situation in the party and the country.

"We can no longer bear to passively watch the unpunished breaking-up of the party, the disintegration of its apparatus, and the harassment of and mud-slinging against honest people and their elimination from political life, particularly so since we are already on the threshold of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress," we were told by one of the Meramont enterprise workers; the enterprise director Jan Majerczak heads the Poznan Forum's council.

The people of Poznan know him very well. Today's 30-year-olds connect his name in particular with their first steps in the Pioneer, and later the youth organization. The older, experienced party functionaries--a considerable number of them today add here the word "former" or "unemployed"--had met him in the course of their party work. They meet him even today; his doors are always open to them, even though many other doors are locked and barred to them.

"The fashionable wave to exchange all functionaries, regardless of their qualities, their merits for responsible work, has disqualified them for active political and economic work. They cannot find other work today," Jan Majerczak says. He is voicing the opinion of forum members that in many places the party is being intentionally weakened by such a course, according to the wishes and orders of people who have nothing in common with the party.

We recalled our recent talk with a political worker in a higher party body. "Two thirds of my colleagues, political workers, are 'sitting on their suitcases' today," he said of the current situation in his official body. "Today or tomorrow somebody may point a finger at them and they will have to leave, perhaps only because they had spoken up courageously in some place or other in favor of the inevitable need to stand up and face the subversives, the opportunist and revisionist phenomena, and the breaking-up of the party and the country by extreme forces, for instance in 'Solidarity.' There immediately crops up some slander, accusation, false charge. Although later it will be seen where truth lies, the honest comrades have meanwhile been set aside."

"The party must back its devoted functionaries and members, it must not get rid of them only so as to 'have peace and quiet at home' if they fall into disfavor, perhaps with somebody from 'Solidarity'." Jan Majerczak responds to the information from one of the forum members about unfounded attacks against a well-known teacher; the reply is a question:

"And who will successfully defend you? Are you not in a similar situation?"

The mail of Jan Majerczak and his comrades contains threatening letters, full of malice and hatred. They also do not lack threats of physical liquidation. And all this in the last few days, since the time the declaration of the Poznan Communists' Forum was published.

"I prefer to disconnect the telephone," another member of the council confides in us. "I am not afraid of threats and insults, but sometimes the telephone is answered by my wife, by the children, and then they fear for me."

"And, at the same time, some of the delegates to the regional conference that is being held today have disagreed with my statement that the forces of the counterrevolution are on the ascent," Jan Majerczak informs us of his statement at the conference, delivered on behalf of the forum members. "Here it is right to ask whether people really do not see this--or do not want to see. Surely the counterrevolution need not always announce itself with blood."

"The party must assume the initiative in the solution of the political and economic crisis. One must no longer retreat before the demands and pressures of forces, one part of which fully deserves the adjective antisocialist, anti-Soviet," another member of the forum council stresses. "Nobody but the party, a Leninist-type party, can solve our present situation, and it is this kind of party that is a thorn in the side of some people."

Jacek Kuron, outstanding KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] representative, is making no secret of his wish that "Solidarity" engage itself increasingly in a political manner. In connection with the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress he recently said at a meeting with "Solidarity" members in the Predom-Romet enterprise in Bydgoszcz that the congress can lead to the creation of two parties.

"Deplorably, the breaking-up of our party's unity is a reality," Jan Majerczk stresses during our drive through Poznan. We pass the city arena, a multipurpose hall. Recently it has become the target of organized vandalism. The glass walls are full of holes. Again this goes unpunished, our guide says.

"The people from 'Solidarity,' some parts of it, are full of words about trade union work, they speak of apolitical goals, but they made politics even over Primate Wyszinski's coffin." The chairman of the council of the Poznan Communists' Forum adds: "They are making use of every opportunity to discredit the party, discredit socialism and friendship with the Soviet Union and the fraternal people of the other countries of the socialist community. This, too, is one of the reasons why we speak of obvious, specific counterrevolutionary steps, about the endeavor to fill the Polish people's hearts with the poison of antisocialism and anti-Sovietism. And here we can no longer keep silent."

## CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

FL291305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Prague--Omar Iser Mojena, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice chairman of its control and revisions committee, has ended the visit he made to Prague at the head of a delegation from the committee. Iser Mojena observed the activities of the similar Czechoslovak organizations and participated in a meeting held by Cuban youths who are studying and working at enterprises in Socialist Czechoslovakia.

## TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS JOINT AGREEMENTS

LD301022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The talks between ministers of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of Turkey, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ilter Turkmen, who is currently in Czechoslovakia on an official visit, ended in Prague today.

At the end of the talks three Czechoslovak-Turkish intergovernmental documents were signed in the Cernin Palace: the agreement on international road transportation, the program of cultural exchanges for 1981-1982 and the agreement on cooperation in tourism.

After the signing of the agreements, Ministers Chnoupek and Turkmen expressed their identical conviction that the documents will contribute to the broadening of economic and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Turkey in the interest of the peoples of both countries.

## DRA'S KARMAL SENDS DEPARTURE MESSAGE TO HUSAK

AU011134 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 29 Jun (CTK)--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], this Monday sent Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, a greetings telegram from on board the plane, which says:

On returning to the DRA from your most beautiful country, I want to cordially and sincerely thank the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and you, dear comrade, both on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and in my own name, for the cordial and friendly reception.

We are firmly convinced that the friendly and fraternal relations, the solidarity and fruitful international cooperation between the DRA and CSSR, and between the PDPA and CPCZ, will continue developing and deepening in the interests of the working people throughout the world, and of consolidating peace in the world.

## ADDITIONS TO LENART RECEPTION SPEECH 25 JUNE

The following additions to and rephrasing of the item entitled "Further Reportage on Karmal's Official Visit" and subtitled "Lenart Speaks at Reception" published in the 26 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages D 8-9, were taken from RUDE PRAVO of 26 June, thus providing full text of the RUDE PRAVO version of the report.

On page D 8, third paragraph, lines four and five, make read: "...British colonizers who were strangling and retarding its progress.

"As for our nations, for the nations of Afghanistan also, the Great October Socialist Revolution created favorable conditions for achieving national and state independence." (rephrasing and supplying sentence)

On page D 9, second paragraph, line three, make read: "...with the USSR. We hold in profound respect the memory of the Soviet heroes who gave their lives in the struggle for our freedom. With great gratitude we recall the selfless aid that the Soviet people extended to us in the years of building socialism. Our working people also will never forget that at the time when socialism in Czechoslovakia was endangered, the international assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries made it possible to avoid civil war, defeat the forces of counterrevolution, overcome the crisis in the party and society, to again step forward and achieve further successes in the development of socialism in our country. And therefore we..." (supplying passage)

Same page, same paragraph, following last line, "...against imperialist aggression." make read:

"In the sense of the bilateral declaration of the Afghan side and the Soviet Union, the situation demands a political solution, which must ensure Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The political solution must include reliable and firm international guarantees that no subversive activity will be carried out against Afghanistan." (supplying additional paragraph)

Same page, third paragraph, line three, make read: "...with neighboring countries. According to the substance of the proposal of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a peaceful settlement would help to reduce tension in this part of Asia and would favorably influence the overall international situation. We in Czechoslovakia..." (supplying sentence)

## RUDE PRAVO COMPARES HITLER, U.S. POLICY

AU271629 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Never Again"]

[Excerpts] Forty years ago the fascist war campaign set out in the direction predetermined for it by world imperialism: to invade the Russian plains, to drive the country of the soviets to its knees and to tear out by its roots the first socialist state. What world reaction had not succeeded in, in the first years after October 1917, by mobilizing the counterrevolution against the power of workers and peasants, by dispatching punitive expeditions against it and by organizing vast interventions, blockades and other ominous campaigns, was to be achieved by the fascist machinery.

First they sacrificed Czechoslovakia to Hitler in Munich, in order to provide scope for fascism to expand toward the East. This scope was provided by the very people who presented themselves as guarantors of the sovereignty and independence of the bourgeois Czechoslovak Republic. The war-coveting aggressor was shamelessly encouraged to march toward the East, up to the Urals. But before the aggressor made up his mind to do this, he provided some training for his cutthroats on smaller battlefields around Europe and made sure of his supremacy by harnessing the industrial and human potential of almost all capitalist Europe in his machinery.

The world held its breath at the force with which the maniacal aggressor pounced upon the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941.

However, he was incapable of driving it to its knees. On the contrary, the attacker found his grave there.

The defeat of fascism weakened the forces of the capitalist world, deepened its general crisis and, in a number of countries, opened the path for the victory of revolutionary forces. The forces of progress which were set in motion scattered the old colonial empires. This is the historic process which developed after 22 June 1941. The Soviet Union's authority grew immensely and the correlation of forces between the world of socialism and that of capitalism radically changed.

Nothing is more important than peace; this resounded clearly and uncompromisingly from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. This is the voice of socialist society, which connects its entire existence with peaceful life, and with maintaining it for the new generations so that mankind is forever rid of the war scourge. The genuineness of this voice is supported by the price paid by the Soviet people for the victory over fascism.

On the other hand, the standpoint voiced from the Washington tribune is different: Some things are more important than peace, the representative of President Reagan's government declares.

Imperialism has lost nothing of its substance; it is constantly generating forces which revive the hopes of destroying socialism, stopping progress and shackling mankind. It refuses to reconcile itself to the results of World War II and is searching for new variants of a new 22 June. It is reviving neofascism, inciting revanchism and supporting terrorism in order to introduce as much unrest in the public as possible. It is striving to poison the international atmosphere in order to make it easier to push through warmongering plans.

In the same way that Goebbels explained to the world the reason for the perfidious attack on the Soviet Union by the necessity "to rid Europe of the threat of Bolshevism," today the Western bourgeois centers of psychological warfare are also scaring people with the so-called Soviet threat. By producing series of lies and slanders, they are striving to evoke tension and distrust and to set nations against each other so that the public of the capitalist countries would not protest against feverish armament and would pay the billions for new tanks, airplanes and new American medium-range missiles.

The planners both in the American Pentagon and in NATO are not particularly different from the late fascists who prepared with such perfidy their "lightning campaign" for 22 June 1941; who reckoned that the victory would be decided by the fall of Moscow and that by Christmas the victors would be back home and the German cities spared war scars. What else do the cynical plans of American generals for a "limited local war" represent, plans with which they would like to turn Europe into an atomic battlefield, in the foolish notion that American cities will be spared a catastrophe?

These analogies apply to diplomacy, too. Hitler used to tear up international agreements like scraps of paper; the current American Government is declaring "dead" that agreement concluded by its predecessor, which it does not want to follow.

The world of 1981 is substantially different from that of 40 years ago; the correlation of the forces of war and peace has radically changed. One of the greatest achievements of the world of progress and peace is that the supremacy of imperialism has been eliminated, including atomic monopoly, and that it no longer can dictate its despotic will to a considerable part of the world.

It is not difficult to guess the fate of anybody wanting, under the current correlation of forces, to repeat 22 June 1941 against the world of socialism.

That is why the imperialists are so furiously attacking the current equilibrium in the correlation of forces, wishing to change it in their favor. But this is a foolish effort. The people of the countries of the socialist community will never permit this. They will not permit imperialism to again act toward them from the position of the strongest.

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## RUDE PRAVO CALLS U.S. HOLDING CSSR GOLD BLACKMAIL

LD271446 Prague CTK in English 0815 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 27 Jun (CTK)--"The return of our national property is to us a question of principle which, as Gustav Husak stressed at the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, affects the national honour of all Czechs and Slovaks," RUDE PRAVO stressed today, in a commentary on Czechoslovak gold unlawfully held by the U.S. since the end of World War Two.

Referring to a commentary in the Washington POST containing a proposal that congress should give the U.S. administration full power to sell Czechoslovakia's gold and use the funds gained to compensate post-1968 emigrants, RUDE PRAVO said that the arrogance of some groups of U.S. extreme rightists is boundless. It was the Hitler fascists who stole Czechoslovakia's gold treasure and the U.S., instead of returning it to its legitimate owner, has been blocking it under various pretexts as a toll for blackmail, the daily said.

Since the start of talks on property issues, Czechoslovakia has been striving to reach a dignified, mutually advantageous agreement, which was in fact reached twice but the U.S. administration withdrew from both. During all negotiations so far, Czechoslovakia always supplied proofs of goodwill and continues its effort to settle the issue by talks.

RUDE PRAVO stressed that U.S. authorities ought to realize that all attempts at trading with Czechoslovakia's national property would become an unpardonable crime in the eyes of the Czechoslovak people.

## COLOTKA ATTENDS SLOVAK GOVERNMENT, TU MEETING

LD292006 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] A joint session of the Presidium of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic and the Secretariat of the Slovak Trade Union Council was held in Bratislava today in the presence of the chairmen of the two bodies, Comrades Peter Colotka and Ladislav Abraham. The implementation of joint measures in both the economic and social spheres was discussed. In connection with the requirements on which all efforts have to be focused, they stressed the necessity to unconditionally fulfill all tasks of the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Participants in the session stressed that it is especially necessary to utilize more effectively the instruments of the Set of Measures for the perfection of the system of planned management.

## DISCUSSION ON 'SET OF MEASURES' IMPLEMENTATION

AU271525 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 June 1981 on page 3 carries a 6,000-word account of an undated discussion held by RUDE PRAVO staff journalists Jan Tihlarik and Miloslav Vltavsky with Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the government Committee for Planned Economic Management, and representatives of six Czechoslovak enterprises--Josef Dvorak, director of the Hradec Kralove ground construction works; Gejza Langer, director of the Kosice ceramics works; Frantisek Mezihorak, director of the Agrostroj Prostejov enterprise; Jan Tyl, economic deputy director of the West Bohemia timber works in Marianske Lazne; Karel Vlas, economic deputy director of the Czech motorcycle works in Strakonice; and Zdenek Zezula, economic deputy director of the Prerov engineering works. The discussion is devoted to implementation of the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy"--the new rules governing Czechoslovak enterprises' activity since the beginning of 1981--in the aforementioned enterprises, all of which failed to fulfill one or several of the newly introduced "indexes of plan fulfillment" in the first quarter of the year.

In the first part of the discussion, the managers report on their enterprises' preparation for the new system of planning and management--on seminars and discussions organized for the managerial staff, foremen and other employees; on the application of the general rules of the "Set of Measures" to the specific conditions of their enterprises; and on the search for ways of "rationalizing" production and speeding up the development of new technological processes and products. They cite examples of new technologies introduced in their enterprises that "no one would be bothering about" were it not for the "pressure of the improved system of management" (Dvorak). Some of the managers also speak about the initial reaction of their employees to the "Set of Measures," noting that "at the beginning, few people applauded" and that--following discussions with foremen on the newly introduced criteria--"some of them, the less competent ones, left their posts, as could be expected" (Langer).

Minister Ler notes in his initial statement that "it would be a mistake to assume that everything will be perfect in 1, 2 or 3 months." Even though there are "no deficiencies that are inherent in the system," according to Ler, "nevertheless, there are aspects of the system of management that will have to be given the 'final touch.' That applies, for instance, to the links between production and foreign trade, and to the direct links of science and research with production. Also, the comparative price indicator does not always correctly reflect the efficiency and profitability of production and does not always orient production in the best possible direction." The "Set of Measures" in its present form is only "the beginning," Ler adds.

Ler then speaks about the need to make "scientific-technical development the backbone of planning and management," stressing that "each factory should have, on a long-term basis, several key technologically advanced products, comparable with top products in the world, on which it would live, metaphorically speaking."

Responding to Ler's remarks on scientific-technical development, the director Langer points to the need for better coordination among individual branches of the economy in introducing new technology. As an example, he cites an insulating tile developed by his enterprise for metallurgy's needs, which could replace imports worth Kcs40 million annually. He says: "For almost 2 and a half years we have been waging a tug of war to get the foreign currency needed to build the necessary production facilities. The Ministry of Construction, of which we are part, will not give us foreign currency nor a fixed limit for the project because we are part of the construction sector and not of metallurgy. The metallurgists, in turn, do not want to cede to us the requisite Kcs7 million in foreign currency and a fixed limit of 12 million for the project, even though they obviously get even higher sums in foreign currency to purchase the insulating tiles abroad." Commenting further on the obstacles standing in the way of speedier technological development, Langer also cites the case of an energy-saving furnace material developed by his enterprise that is not being used only because "so far there is no organization or institution that would give our material a certificate."

Speaking about the changes brought about by the introduction of the "Set of Measures" in his enterprise, the deputy director Zezula mentions problems with the "stability of the production and sales plan," which must be "constantly changed to ensure work for our people." "It seems to be incredible but the most pressing influence of the 'Set of Measures' on us is the question of having enough to do," he says and blames the problem on "belated clarification of export contracts."

Problems connected with the introduction of the "Set of Measures" in his enterprise are also noted by the deputy director Vlas of the Czech motorcycle works. He mentions the "significant changes" in his enterprise's production program caused by the abandonment of the plan to launch an "automobile program" there. As a result, the production facilities already built for automobile production now have to be used for producing machinery. The problem is, according to Vlas, that "under the influence of the 'Set of Measures', the consumers do not want to exceed the norms set for stocks and their demand [for machinery] has significantly decreased--up to 50 percent of their previous orders." The changes in the production program also cause another problem, according to Vlas, in that "our subcontractors are trying to maintain the volume of their deliveries at last year's level and are turning down our demands."

In the subsequent part of the discussion, the participants respond to RUDE PRAVO's question on the reasons for their enterprises' failure to fulfill the newly introduced criteria of plan fulfillment in the first quarter of 1981. They attribute their enterprises' problems to the "economic difficulties of the capitalist countries" reflected in reduced investment activity and affecting Czechoslovak timber exports (Tyl); to the lack of imported dyes and the resulting necessity to produce less profitable "undecorated" tiles (Langer); to the belated introduction of a new production program and nonfulfillment of the planned production of spare parts (Mezihorak); to the lack of "150 production workers" and "problems in price setting" (Zezula); to abrupt changes in the production program and the subcontractors' unwillingness to cooperate (Vlas); and to the "detailing of the plan" which "does not respect" changes in the production structure, to the "poor level of supplier-user relations" and to the "standard of managerial work" which necessitated "some cadre changes in the leading posts" (Dvorak).

In the concluding passage, the participants in the discussion report on measures that have been adopted to improve their enterprises' performance--on extra work shifts, on improving work discipline, on the elimination of superfluous machinery, and on the reinforcement of material accountability. Speaking about the application of the newly introduced principles of material accountability, they also refer to "conflicts" that have emerged in their enterprises.

Zezula mentions that in his enterprise "managers and supervisors did not receive any quarterly bonus, and if they did it was significantly lower than in the past." "That has given rise to further conflicts," according to Zezula, who also notes that "many things are hard to explain" to the employees. Tyl also reports that "the economic implications of nonfulfillment were relatively harsh. At the enterprise directorate no one received any bonus at all, and people in more than half of all plants received only a little." Particularly "vexing" and "hard to explain," according to Vlas, are cases when the enterprise is penalized for economic results that it cannot influence. "We are then facing the question," he says, "of whether it is better to have an exacting plan with all its consequences, or not to adopt an exacting plan, forfeiting part of the incentive wage component." An objection in connection with the new material incentives criteria is also raised by Dvorak, who notes that in the new rules there is a "vagueness" concerning the Zlobin method. "When performance is exceeded by more than 5 percent, the bonus is being reduced," he says, questioning the regulation's justification.

Answering Dvorak's objection, Minister Ler notes that he does not see any "inconsistency" in that regulation, and views a high overfulfillment of the plan as an indication of a "soft plan." He also responds in his concluding statement to the enterprise representatives' remarks on conflicts triggered by the "Set of Measures." Ler says: "If there were no conflicts, the "Set of Measures" would most likely be a toothless document. However, there must not be conflicts for their own sake but they must be a prerequisite for solving practical problems. We know that as long as the gross output indexes were in force everyone managed somehow. Now, with wages being tied to the fulfillment of quality indexes, the situation is much more difficult." He also notes that not all practical problems connected with the "Set of Measures" can be solved by the government but must be solved by the enterprises themselves: "When the poor work of one collective affects the wages of another enterprise's collective, then the managements of the two enterprises should reach an agreement. What we need are elements of comradely cooperation, not to cover up problems but to solve them in the interest of good development."

In concluding, Ler calls for an improvement of managerial work as a prerequisite for a broader application of counter-planning in the Czechoslovak economy.

## FOJTIK PRESENTS ORDER OF LABOR TO BOHEMIAN TOWN

LD280146 Prague CTK in English 1807 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Litomysl, East Bohemia, 26 Jun (CTK)--The 23rd National Opera Festival which opened here Friday, as well as the 1000th anniversary of the first mention of this town in historical annals, were used as an occasion to award the town the Order of Labour for successes that have been attained in the town's political, public and cultural life.

Associated with Litomysl, regarded as a symbol of Czechoslovakia's cultural standard, are the names of outstanding cultural personalities, including composer Bedrich Smetana, writers Bozena Nemcova and Alois Jirasek.

Presenting the order, Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jan Fojtik pointed out in his address that the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the parliaments and nations of the world unmasks imperialist efforts to obstruct detente and open a new round of the arms race, and calls for the unification of forces against the threat of a nuclear war, confirming once again that peace is and will remain the primary goal of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, which is backed also by the nations of Czechoslovakia.

## ECONOMIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD010650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1850 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun (ADN)--Further concrete measures for integrating the economies of the GDR and USSR were dealt with at the 28th meeting of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation of the two countries which was held in Moscow on the 29 and 30 June. This is stated in a press release published in Moscow on Tuesday. The measures are mainly geared to accelerating scientific-technological progress, increasing labor productivity, intensifying and rationalizing production and efficiently using raw and other materials. They are in the interests of consistently carrying out the program of specialization and cooperation in production between the GDR and USSR until 1990 and serve the main areas of agreed upon specialization in important sectors.

Implementing the tasks set at the recent SED and CPSU congresses, the commission paid great attention to continued cooperation in the fields of microelectronics and industrial robot technology.

On the basis of the main areas of cooperation agreed upon until 1990 in the field of the electronics industry, tasks were discussed with regard to creating new basic technologies as well as developing and producing a broad range of components and products in microelectronics and highly productive technological special equipment.

During the meeting, important agreements on specialization and cooperation were signed. Through government agreements in the building sector, the existing cooperation will be continued in the fields of concrete and reinforced concrete as well as lightweight metal construction. Joint results will be utilized in order to raise efficiency in the building sector.

An important feature of the meeting was the conclusion of agreements in the field of mechanical engineering and electrical engineering on specialization and cooperation in production. In this way the mutual exports and imports, as agreed in the coordination of the plans and in the long-term trade agreement for the 1981-85 period, are defined according to range and types. In addition, the quality parameters and tasks in the further technological development of products are laid down.

The specialization agreement on metallurgical equipment further develops the many years of close relations between the Magdenburg Ernst Thaelmann heavy engineering combine and Soviet sister organizations in heavy engineering, transport machinery construction and metallurgy.

The agreement that was concluded on construction and roadbuilding machinery further expands the existing stable export lines. Of great importance to trade are the deliveries of lifting and transport equipment that are provided for in the agreement. The agreement contains important tasks with regard to joint scientific-technological development of new products, standardization and unification, and the introduction of new technological manufacturing processes.

On the basis of the cooperative reconstruction of the Karl Marx components works in Magdenburg and Pensa, USSR, a ministerial agreement sets out new steps in research and production cooperation and specialization.

The cooperation in research and production provided for in the agreement on the specialization of production equipment for the ceramics industry is of great importance for further improving procelain and ceramics supplies to the population of the two countries. The production specialization in plastic and elastic processing machinery construction contained in a ministerial agreement is also of great importance for meeting the two countries' requirements.

Agreements were signed in the glass industry, medical technology and instrument making fields that are aimed at quickly putting into use and further developing jointly obtained scientific-technological results in order to intensify production and increase quality. The agreement in the field of medical technology represents an important contribution toward further improving the two countries' health systems through the use of modern equipment. In cooperation between the two countries' instrument making industries, automated systems for controlling technological process will be created for a number of areas such as blast furnaces, chemical plants and gas mains.

## SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH SRV

OW251503 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA June 25--The first protocol on cooperation between the G.D.R. Academy of Sciences and the Viet Nam Institute of Sciences and between other research centres of the two countries has recently been signed in Berlin.

The protocol provides for expansion of research work in chemistry, physics, cybernetics, computing science, and social sciences in the 1981-85 five-year plan. It also provides for the training of Vietnamese scientific workers by the G.D.R.

## AXEN MEETS VISITING IRAQI CP LEADER 30 JUN

LD010652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1900 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN)--The GDR continues to regard the complete withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to form their own state, as indispensible prerequisites for solving the Middle East conflict. This was stressed by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen in Berlin on Tuesday during a discussion with First Secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee 'Aziz Muhammad. He underlined that the SED stood in solidarity by the side of all progressive forces of this region.

Both sides welcomed the initiatives taken by the Soviet Union to solve the problems of the Middle East and Gulf region. They protested strongly against the peace-endangering state terrorism of the Israeli rulers which was aimed at forcing the Middle East region under its rule and throwing it into a fresh war. Both parties once again stated their condemnation of Israel's recent barbaric aggression against the nuclear reactor in Baghdad which was supported by imperialist's most aggressive circles.

Both sides condemned the course of confrontation pursued by the most aggressive forces of imperialism, especially the United States of America and expressed their concern at the arms race fanned by imperialism. Both parties advocate the ratification of the SALT II agreement and the immediate start of talks on limiting nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe.

They declare their full support for the recent appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet "to the parliaments and peoples of the world." They stressed the determination of their parties to cooperate actively in implementing the peace program proposed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Proceeding from the principles of proletarian internationalism, both sides stressed their determination to continue to consolidate and strengthen the relations of friendship and solidarity existing between the two parties.

## KLEIBER MEETS SYRIAN CP OFFICIAL IN DAMASCUS

LD010905 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2228 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus, 30 Jun (ADN)--Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, had a meeting in Damascus today with the secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, Khalid Bakdash.

The two politicians agreed that preserving world peace, guaranteeing international security and continuing the process of detente have become the decisive question for the future of mankind. The successful struggle against the policy of aggression and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism demands the further consolidation of the alliance between the communist world movement and all forces supporting peace and social progress.

Bakdash praised the persistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. He expressed his high regard for the firm solidarity of the people of the GDR for the just struggle of the Syrian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the aggressive plans of the United States, Israel and the reactionary circles in the Middle East allied with them.

### Damascus Reportage

For Damascus reportage on the 27 June to 1 July visit to Syria by Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, including his meetings with Syrian President al-Asad and Prime Minister al-Kasm, see the Syria section of the 30 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## GDR REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES DAMASCUS CONFERENCE

AU271812 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] Damascus, (ADN)--A just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem demands the participation of all those who are involved in this conflict, above all the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine. This was underlined by Paul Scholz, member of the Presidium of the GDR Peace Council, in his statements at the international conference of solidarity with Syria and the PLO in Damascus on Wednesday. For this reason, he continued, the GDR supports the proposals of Leonid Brezhnev for peace and security in the Middle East.

The head of the GDR delegation said that Washington's aggressive policy in this area is an element of the change from detente toward confrontation, as advocated by U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies. This threatens peace and the existence and future of peoples in a more and more dangerous way, Scholz said.

In the struggle for securing peace, the alliance of the socialist countries with the peoples of the national liberation movements, which has been created in the common anti-imperialist struggle and is steadily deepening, gains more and more importance, Paul Scholz stressed.

## HERRMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN CP OFFICIAL

LD261034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2015 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN)--Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday received the delegation of the Committee for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution headed by Armando Acosta Cordero, candidate member of Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and national coordinator of the committee, now visiting the GDR for friendly talks at the invitation of the National Council of the National Front.

In the course of their exchange of views Joachim Herrmann gave an account of the great mass initiative of the GDR working people for the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. This movement is a visible expression of the confidence in the policy of the party of the working class whose consistent aim is the good of the people and the preservation of peace. The 14 June election was a powerful declaration of support of all classes and strata for this policy.

Armando Acosta Cordero reported on the preparations for the second congress of the Committee for the Defence of the Cuban Revolution whose dominant theme will be the continued implementation of the decisions of the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress. Both sides agreed that in view of the imperialist policy of confrontation both in Europe and the Caribbean, as well as in other parts of the world, it is necessary to defend peace resolutely and to initiate constructive steps for arms limitation and disarmament.

## JUDICIAL OFFICIALS, COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN LISTED

AU301150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Jun 81 p 2

[List of leading GDR judicial officials, elected at second meeting of the GDR People's Chamber on 26 June]

[Text] Supreme Court of the GDR, President of the Supreme Court: Heinrich Toeplitz

Vice Presidents of the Supreme Court:

Guenter Sarge, first vice president
Werner Strasberg
Col Lothar Penndorf

Justices of the Supreme Court:

Amboss, Margot
Beckert, Rudi
Bloecker, Heinz
Brunner, Irene
Biebl, Rudolf
Conrad, Heinz
Ermisch, Joachim
Fieber, Ursula
Gefroi, Raoul
Heise, Dieter
Hejhal, Gottfried
Helbig, Heinz
Hilderbrandt, Guenter
Hurlbeck, Wilhelm
Kaiser, Christoph
Klier, Irmgard
Lehmann, Hubert
Mielich, Charlotte
Minx, Jost
Mochow, Herbert
Muehlberger, Friedrich
Mueller, Margot
Neumann, Hans
Oertel, Lotti
Pasler, Josef
Peckermann, Horst
Pompoes, Herbert
Rohde, Ursula
Rudelt, Walter
Seifert, Christa
Silbernagel, Gerhard
Schlegel, Joachim
Schreiter, Johannes
Schlichtling, Walter
Schroeder, Rolf
Schroeter, Elfriede
Stodolka, Hans
Tauchnitz, Ingrid
Thoms, Franz
Uhlmann, Ulrich
Wittenbeck, Siegfried

Military Justices of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court:

Col Baier, Lothar
Col Knoche, Karl-Heinz
Col Nagel, Fritz
Col Ruf, Gottfried
Lt Col Mueller, Thomas
Capt Benkenstein, Ullrich

Lay assessors of the Senate for Labor Law of the Supreme Court:

Behnke, Anita
Bockner, Sonja
Boettcher, Sigrid
Dethloff, Willi
Dietz, Inge
Doepke-Paentz, Herta
Drescher, Birgit
Eichhorn, Leonore
Guenther, Elvira
Guether, Herbert
Haftstein, Karl-Heinz
Hahn, Elke
Hegewald, Reiner
Hiebsch, Detlef
Hoffmann, Brigitte
Kittel, Peter
Klink, Horst
Klose, Peter
Kluge, Karin
Koch, Otto
Kohl, Sieglinde
Kranz, Karl-Heinz
Krell, Marlene
Kress, Ingeburg
Liedtke, Walter
Mueller, Gudrun
Nossmann, Ingeburg
Pommerening, Fritz
Queisser, Karin
Renger, Klaus
Richter, Helmut
Richter, Manfred
Rohde, Gerhard
Schaller, Helga
Schankat, Guenther
Schoenberg, Edith
Schrader, Helga
Schwarze, Gertrud
Simmerl, Wolfgang
Stiemert, Helmut
Szafranski, Franz
Troska, Klaus
Wendel, Ilse
Werner, Erika
Zeibig, Ottomar
Zoerner, Ilona

General Prosecuting Attorney of the GDR: Josef Streit

Chairman of the People's Chamber Committee:

Committee for Foreign Affairs: Hermann Axen
Committee for National Defense: Paul Verner
Committee for Constitution and Law: Wolfgang Weichelt
Committee for Industry, Construction and Transport: Guenter Mittag
Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs: Michael Koplanski
Committee for Trade and Supply: Werner Jarowinsky
Committee for Budget and Finances: Wolfgang Roesser
Committee for Labor and Social Policy: Fritz Roesel
Committee for Health: Christoph Brueckner
Committee for Public Education: Kurt Hager
Committee for Culture: Karl-Heinz Schulmeister
Committee for Youth: Wolfgang Herger
Committee for Citizens' Petitions: Hermann Kalb
Committee for Standing Orders: Rudolf Agsten
Committee for Credentials: Friedrich Pfaffenbach

## LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY FACTION LEADERS REPORTED

AU301237 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 81 p 2

[List of the chairmen of the various party and organization groups, and their deputies, in the GDR People's Chamber]

[Text]

| Group | Chairman | Deputy chairman |
|---|---|---|
| SED | Erich Mueckenberger | Dr Klaus Sorgenicht |
| Democratic Peasant Party | Leonhard Helmschrott | Michael Koplanski |
| CDU | Wolfgang Heyl | Ulrich Fahl |
| Liberal Democratic Party | Dr Rudolf Agsten | Prof Gertrud Sasse |
| National Democratic Party | Dr Siegfried Dallmann | Rosel Walther |
| FDGB | Hans Jendretzky | Reinhard Sommer |
| Democratic Women's League | Katharina Kern | Gisela Fuchs |
| FDJ | Guenter Boehme | Hans-Joachim Willerding |
| Cultural League | Dr Karl-Heinz Schulmeister | Prof Dr Gregor Schirmer |

## BUDAPEST VIEWS WELTWOCHE ARTICLE ON UNITY, POLAND

LD302346 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 30 Jun 81

["What They Say About Us" program--Gyula Bereczki and Jozsef Szabo discuss WELTWOCHE article by (Inge Santner)--"extracts" from the article contained within quotation marks]

[Excerpts] (Inge Santner) has carried out in-depth studies in Budapest about our economic and political situation and about the effect Polish events are having on Hungarian people. There are a few extracts from her WELTWOCHE article:

"The Budapest leadership does not want to comfort the population: It is not handing out sedatives, is not holding out promises of less work and more holidays, more social benefits or a higher standard of living. It promises neither more homes nor cheaper meat. In short, it does not pursue, either on a large or a small scale, a domestic detente policy. Rather it pursues a policy of confrontation. It does everything in its power to make people dissatisfied and to increase tension rather than reduce it. Its objective is to make use of the explosiveness of the situation to lift the Hungarian people's economy and thereby lift every working person out of lethargy and encourage them to greater performance."

"Naturally, Janos Kadar does not act on whims. On the contrary, Hungarians, seeing the great uncertainty in Poland, gather anxiously around the party's first man, who is an East European communist leader who has managed to achieve some sort of peace pact with the population. In Hungary the people realize how much they could lose with regard to their security, their well-being and freedom. Never has the political and psychological situation been as favorable to the consolidation of achievements as it is today in Hungary."

We have to state that, in addition to (Inge Santner's) extremely favorable opinion, her article contains quite a lot of facts which one usually describes as having gone too far. In the point of view, or more precisely the diagnosis, that today, in 1981, in Hungary, now there is a reason for working, now there is something to protect, the use of the word now has gone too far. Without conducting arguments about grammar, let me point out that the little word now [mar] can express many things in our language. It indicates that we have passed an era; it can also mean that a considerably large capital of trust has accumulated, both by the party and the masses. Our colleague writes that in Hungary there is no handing out of sedatives, no holding out promises to any one that he can live better this year, with less work, than last year. Neither is there a promise that anyone's standard of living will go up year by year, as was done in the past. No, there is no question of this. We are living in an era of honest, open speech. We profess that everything can and must be discussed with the people, for the citizens of a mature nation are justified in expecting that they be given an honest and frank briefing about the country's situation and possibilities.

Let us look at one more extract: "The Hungarian people, seeing the great uncertainty in Poland, gather anxiously around the party's first man." It is doubtless a fact that from Hungary we observe with anxiety the long-lasting Polish-political, social, economic and confidence crises. At its last session the MSZMP again asserted that we trust in an early solution to the grave situation. But it was also said at this responsible forum that a serious danger threatens those achievements which the Polish people [word indistinct] have achieved in the last 3 and 1/2 decades.

We do not think that unity in Hungary has to be seen as something that is now stronger than before, because the events in Poland are seen as a warning. The serious lessons of 1956 live in every day of Hungarian politics and it is clear to everyone that in our everyday life, what is most important is unity, which exists not because the party declares it, but because the people--including party members and those outside the party, believers and atheists--speak the same language.

## CUBAN CDR LEADER ARRIVES, MET BY PPF LEADERS

FL291825 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] headed by National Coordinator Armando Acosta, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, arrived today in Budapest, the Hungarian capital, at the invitation of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] of Hungary. The Cuban delegation was received by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo and secretary general of the PPF, who will hold talks with Acosta on cooperation between the two organizations.

## PRESS REPORTS ON 'NEW PATH' CHOSEN IN FRANCE

AU261400 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Jun 81 p 2

[Eva Szecsi article: "On the Changes in France "]

[Summary] The path France has just embarked on can rightly be called an historic one. A new situation has arisen, perhaps the most decisive aspect of which is the political agreement reached between the Socialist and Communist parties clearing the way for the participation of communist ministers in the new government. "This alone is a sensation, a milestone in French, and indeed in West European history following World War II." For the first time since 1947, communists will participate in governing an advanced capitalist country.

The four communist portfolios are extremely important ones. "Thus, those who thought that the socialists, having won an absolute majority, would offer insignificant portfolios to the Communist Party, which has lost half of its parliamentary mandates, are mistaken."

The two parties are prepared to assume joint responsibility for governing the country. "It is a cornerstone of the domestic political part of their agreement that both sides take it upon themselves to implement the 2-year reform program for French economic recovery. To be sure, time is needed to eliminate the most urgent economic problems. Another point of key importance in the agreement declares that the two parties will cooperate in the government, parliament and local administration and on an enterprise level." That means that the trade unions, too, should have patience with and support the new government.

"As is known, the agreement between the two parties includes important foreign political pronouncements on the most urgent issues of world politics. There will be those who will speak of a capitulation of the Communist Party, said Georges Marchais on French television, noting that the agreement reflected political realism. He emphatically added: The passage devoted to the Polish situation was not accepted without dispute, but not because it expresses something other than the PCF's opinion. Still, the Communists feel that no one should offer advice to other countries and peoples."

President Mitterrand said at the first meeting of the new government that the broadest possible unity is needed to live up to the French people's trust. "That is precisely the spirit in which the communists have accepted participation in the political power. "The world is watching France and so is, in particular, the United States, whose Vice President, George Bush, arrived in the French capital yesterday morning. Immediately after the election victory, Pierre Mauroy sent his foreign minister to Washington to report to the White House: The changeover is a French domestic matter that does not affect loyalty to the Atlantic alliance. Nevertheless, Vice President Bush is now asking for further explanations and, eventually, further guarantees. However, the French also have their questions, primarily with respect to U.S. financial policy, which is threatening the stability of the franc at the moment.

"George Bush visited the Elysee Palace yesterday lunchtime, but he did not use the main entrance, but entered through the garden of the Presidential Palace. Both host and guest wanted to avoid a meeting with the communist ministers.

"What is now beginning in France is something truly new. Of course, the change does encompass elements of the struggles, hopes and failures of the past, but the present situation, nevertheless, cannot be compared to any previous ones. Irrespective of the fact that it is very much of a French affair, its international significance cannot be disputed. After all, one of the mightiest countries of the capitalist world has embarked on a new path, a path chosen by the majority of the French people.

"Paris, 24 June 1981."

## PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL APPROVES SHAGARI VISIT REPORT

LD280135 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 26 Jun (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a session on Friday. Pal Losonczi, president of the council, briefed the body about the state visit to Hungary by Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Presidential Council established that the visit and talks held on the occasion furnished opportunity for exchanging views between the two sides on the most important international questions. Besides, these served well the further development of Hungarian-Nigerian relations. The Presidential Council approved the report.

## LOSONCZI GREETS DAMASCUS CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY

AU252052 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Jun 81 pp 1,2

[MTI report on message by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, to the Damascus Conference of Solidarity with Syria and the PLO]

[Text] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council has greeted the Damascus Conference with a message. The message was read by Istvan Darvasi, deputy chairman of the National Peace Council and secretary of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee.

Among other things, the message stressed: Our position on the Middle East issue is unchanged. We support the accomplishment of a just and lasting peace with the participation of all the interested parties. We regard the Soviet Union's proposal to stage and convene an international conference as being of outstanding significance in this connection. We are convinced that separate agreements and military adventures cannot lead to a solution serving peace and security in the area. As it has in the past, our country will be prepared in the future to accord political, moral and other support for the struggle waged by the Arab peoples to achieve and retain their national independence and social progress and ensure a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis."

## LEADERS CONGRATULATE GDR OFFICIALS ON ELECTION

LD302242 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jun (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, have greeted in a telegram Eric Honecker, secretary-general of the Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, on his re-election as chairman to the Council of State. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, congratulated Willi Stoph on his re-election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, greeted Horst Sindermann on his re-election as president of the People's Chamber of the GDR.

## PAP REPORTS BREAKDOWN OF CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD011000 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun (PAP)--The PUWP CC Organization Department informed PAP that party voivodship and factory conferences have elected overall 1,964 delegates to the 9th PUWP Congress. Three hundred sixty-five delegates have been elected at big factory conferences and 1,599 at voivodship election meetings.

Data show among the 1,964 delegates are 393 blue-collar workers--including 91 foremen--and 1,202 white-collar workers--including 276 technicians and engineers and 257 directors. There are 190 farmers, 125 military, 19 retirees and 1 craftsman. Delegate seats went to 524 party staffers, including 202 first secretaries of factory PUWP committees, 140 first secretaries of city, village, town-and-village, and city district PUWP committees, 44 first secretaries of voivodship PUWP committees, 7 Central Committee secretaries, 5 heads of PUWP CC departments. There are 100 women and 39 young members under 29.

## PZPR PROPAGANDA AKTIVS DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU010915 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Jun 81 p 1

[TRYBUNA LUDU staffer report: "Current Problems of Ideological Work--PZPR Central Committee Session"]

[Text] The party propaganda aktivs discussed current problems of party branches' ideological work at the 26 June session held in the PZPR Central Committee.

The session was attended by heads of the voivodship centers of ideological training and by representatives of the party press and internal party publication agencies. The session was chaired by Comrade Walery Namiotkiewicz, director of the Central Committee Ideo-educational Work Department. Comrade Andrzej Czyz, first deputy director of the department, discussed in a report the draft changes in the system of party training for the next few years. The proposed lines of change were approved during the discussion, which stressed that the aim of training should be the propagation of Marxist theory and the clarification of the current sociopolitical processes in Poland.

Summing up the session, Comrade W. Namiotkiewicz discussed the task of ideological work in light of the 11th plenum's materials. He drew particular attention to the fact that the materials stress the need to struggle against ideological capitulation. Succumbing to rightwing opportunism and social democracy was defined by the 11th plenum as the chief danger in the sphere of ideology. That should be reflected in the work of all echelons of the party's ideological front. We must resolutely counter manifestations of conservatism and conservative attitudes. In the past few weeks the danger of conservatism has been asserting itself with increasing openness, W. Namiotkiewicz said, but in confrontation with social reality the conservative tendencies are clearly losing their influence, although they are still dangerous.

## ZAMOSC, TORUN PZPR PLENUM SESSIONS REPORTED

LD302120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Plenums of the voivodship PZPR committees have been holding sessions in Zamosc and Torun. In Zamosc the plenum was devoted first and foremost to organizational matters. During the plenum chaired by Mieczyslaw Kaminski, first secretary of voivodship committee, a 21-strong executive was elected in a secret ballot and three secretaries of the voivodship committee were elected in open voting.

Read out at the plenum was a report by those taking part in the first session of the central team of delegates for the ninth congress in which members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Congress Commission and representatives of the voivodship teams of delegates are included. Discussed during the plenum were the most important directions of the activity of the voivodship party echelons and organization in connection with the ninth extraordinary party congress. The inspirational and supervisory role of the party in solving the voivodship's basic socioeconomic problems was emphasized. The need to consistently implement the program and political line mapped out by the recent voivodship report-back and election conference of the PZPR was pointed out.

Taking part in the plenum was Stanislaw Wronski, member of the Central Committee and of the Council of State, who is a delegate to the ninth congress from Zamosc Voivodship.

The plenum in Torun was the second part of the session of the voivodship PZPR committee which was begun during the voivodship report-back and election conference. During the plenum chaired by (Edmund Heza), first secretary of the voivodship committee, a 21-strong executive and four secretaries were elected. It was decided that the plenum would elect two members of the Secretariat at a different date. The basic principles governing the work of the committee and the tasks facing the voivodship party organization during the preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress were discussed.

## FURTHER ON RAKOWSKI 23 JUNE SPEECH AT LEGNICA

AU301121 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 81 p 2

[PAP attributed speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the 23 June session of the accountability-election conference of the Legnica Voivodship PZPR Committee]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I thank you for letting me speak. Before I speak on the country's political-economic situation, I would like to comment on the discussion and the election struggle at this conference.

Presenting candidates for party posts and asking them questions is undoubtedly an achievement of internal party democracy in the past few months. I hope this practice prevails and consolidates. On the other hand, however, I must candidly confess that some features of this election struggle make me say--in a facetious way--that we have already acquired a piece of America. What we should now do is combine that piece with another piece--a brilliant work organization, brilliant productivity and a very advanced technology--so we can live in clover. I was also pleased with the fact that you were not going to test me because I shivered when the comrade from Glogow went to the microphone and asked Comrade Romaniewicz, the retiring first secretary, to what extent he felt responsible for the errors of the seventies and to give an immediate answer in terms of "yes" or "no." The comrade from Glogow was not interested in any more extensive explanations. I shivered because such manifestations of democracy are at least strange. You can do such things in a court, but not in the party. Is this going to be our renewal?

Comrade Jasinski spoke about responsibility and said that he hoped for polemics on my part. He was not wrong. I think that the development of socialism in Poland was, is and will be the responsibility of the entire party. Those who write and will write our people's history will not divide the party into those who are and those who are not responsible for the country and its fortunes.

You all are members of the governing party and you share responsibility with it. Of course, there are different degrees of responsibility, but historians will write that the party was a good or a bad manager. It is obvious that the responsibility shared by Gierek is different from my responsibility and still more different from Comrade Jasinski's responsibility, but before history, the world and the communist movement our party is responsible for whatever is good and bad. That is why we must do all we can to prevent another crisis in the party and state.

Your conference, just like all the others, is indubitably an important event in the life of the party. Observing the course of these conferences, one must say that quite a few, although not all, party echelons are freeing themselves with increasing clarity and consistency from the burden of criticism that the party has had to shoulder after the wave of the great strikes that gripped our country last summer.

I wish to say clearly that this criticism was not always justified and is not always justified right up to this very day. The point of this criticism was also sharpened by the opponents of socialism, the opponents of the PZPR, and they continue to sharpen it. Even the most critical attitude to the past, to the blunders committed in social and economic policy in the seventies, cannot overlook or ignore this fact.

But, and I repeat again, this fact has not always been and to some extent is still not being taken into account and appreciated. This, of course, also has a bearing on the level of party militancy. In my opinion the recognition of the fact that the process of socialist renewal can be fulfilled only when the party steers this process and has a full sense of responsibility for every word uttered from every tribune in Poland is the order of the day and the political necessity of our party.

## You Cannot Create Authority By Words

To steer the process means not so much, or perhaps not only, to submit demands, to fight consistently against what is outdated or what has arisen as a result of our shortcomings, our arrogance and excessive self-confidence; to steer also means to strive resolutely to achieve a state of affairs where every party member, every executive, every works, municipal and voivodship committee will have a truly leading role in its milieu. In short, we must become a leading force not just in words.

Comrade Pestkowski, first secretary of the town committee in Legnica, spoke of that.

Frankly, I was taken aback when listening to what he said because I was told that he was first secretary for just 2 weeks. I could therefore expect that he would tell us about the town committee's work program and about the aims pursued by that committee and its secretary. But what I heard was yet another--no doubt the 100th--lecture on the past.

Comrades, I am asking you how long we should dwell exclusively in the past. What is it going to give us from the viewpoint of our political position in the country and in the community? Who is going to regard us as a serious political force if we constantly look back and think and speak of what was in the past? Who? Walesa says that Poland is enjoying popularity. Yes, it is enjoying popularity, but there are more and more astonished people in the world. What on earth are they doing? Why are they constantly looking back? And where are those solutions? Who is to provide them? Perhaps you, too? Perhaps the whole of the party ought to provide those solutions?

One would like to say: For God's sake, comrades, they will cease to respect us not because we have a record of errors and admit to them, but because we are inefficient and unable to create a vision of the future--a vision that is not made of words. To hell with words! Hundreds of millions of words have no doubt been uttered in the past few months. What we need is deeds in every corner of Poland.

Comrade Z., a candidate for the post of the first voivodship secretary, made a rather long speech. It is interesting that the chairman of this conference and a comrade of Comrade Z. did not stop that speech, although everyone here clamored for it. In no case can I come to terms with that speech. I think that what Comrade Z. said is not so much a political error as a glaring example of political nihilism. To annul not only an entire decade but also all 36 years [of people's rule] is simply beyond comprehension. Comrade Z. has thus annulled his own life and struggle as well as the lives and struggles of many comrades present here.

Socialist democracy should not be seen as a process by which the party simply paves the way for those political forces which abuse the socialist renewal and which would like to see in us not a partner, but just a piece of clay that can be squeezed any way one likes. It is necessary to stop and think about the methods and means of action to prevent us from becoming that piece of clay and from scoring points against ourselves, as some people in our party still do.

Comrades, I proclaim myself in favor of a party that is conscious of its historic mission, in favor of a disciplined party and not a debating club--which does not mean debates should not take place. I proclaim myself in favor of a party of brave and prudent people who would not abandon themselves to destiny but also who do not want to live in dreamland. Such a party is needed today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. Suffice it to read various programs which are circulating in Poland, including manifests and leaflets; suffice it to listen to the outpourings of people like Kuron or Michnik--and not only them--to come to the conclusion that a hard struggle is ahead of us, that it will be necessary to fight a battle against all those who are striving overtly or covertly to enfeeble our party. Yes, it is so. They are striving for this. We have no common political ground at all. We do have a common patriotic and national ground. But we are a long way from having a common political ground.

For many months the party has been preoccupied with itself, with its own affairs. After such an upheaval this was an unavoidable necessity. But during that period of time our opponents were not asleep. Even if they took sleeping drugs they would no doubt have awoken after a few hours to work at weakening the PZPR, since they have worked at this for years.

Now, being halfway in our preparations for the congress, I think we can say that what is best and most healthy in our party is beginning to close ranks and to work out action programs and methods of political guidance that create opportunities for a real political leadership in determining the development lines of socialist democracy and of the country's present and future. This is the opportunity the party must use. In my view the 11th plenum resolutions play a great part in taking advantage of that opportunity. We would like the impact of those resolutions to be felt in party discussions at conferences. The CPSU Central Committee letter was also correctly interpreted by most party organizations, which illustrates a large measure of the party ranks' political maturity.

Thinking of the answer to the question of where we are and to where we are heading, I think one can give the following answer: Regardless of the extremes that occur in the present party discussions (fortunately there are fewer and fewer such extremes), the present great reevaluation of notions and the critical squaring of accounts with the past are no doubt producing new party aktivs who, consciously or not, are resorting to the sources of Leninism and want a party that bases its strength and authority on its ability to win society's support not by administrative and command methods--this is what you must do and keep your mouths shut--but by political means.

Thus, I praise the process which is taking place so far as the new personnel are concerned, but I do not place these new personnel on a pedestal, and I will not do so. I think, anyway, that more than one of these new activists will drop out, that life will still carry out a selection; it will discard demagogues, agitators and finally those who very quickly tire of power, because power is a bitter bread; it will also discard those who quite simply will now have to listen to criticism of their other activities, because those who are coming to power used to criticize the authorities before them. They will come to know the bitter taste of criticism, which is sometimes irresponsible and sometimes exaggerated but which nevertheless has to be swallowed and accepted, and one has to pretend that it tastes as good as the Wedel chocolate.

But I stress again: I am of the opinion that the very fact that cadres are to be replaced is extremely beneficial for the party. In my conviction, the party, or at least large sections of it, has now become much more of a political force than in the past.

That is an optimistic fact and a healthy and desirable trend, which should be fully triumphant at the Ninth PZPR Congress, which will be watched with attention by the entire world and the entire world communist movement. Each delegate who goes to the congress must be aware of the fact that it will be watched by the entire world minute by minute. That is why, comrades, the congress will constitue a great test of the maturity of the Polish party. We must pass that test with top marks and even better than that. The course and resolutions of the congress will be determined by you, comrades, by the entire party, the congress delegates and all of us. The congress must make us politically and organizationally stronger. Only such a result of the congress will remove the causes that give rise to anxiety in many fraternal parties about the further development of socialism in Poland. Deeds and not words are what matter in that regard.

Concern for the further development of socialism in Poland is a real political manifestation that is present not only among our closest friends, but also throughout the world communist movement. We must be aware of the fact that not everything that is taking place in Poland is accepted even by the communist parties that most ardently advocate innovation. I also want to say that we regard all the critical comments addressed to us by the comrades from the fraternal parties with the greatest attention. We analyze them without resentment, and we should continue doing so. We also greatly appreciate all those who try to understand our quite complicated reality in an objective and unprejudiced way and who rightly assume that events, trends, tendencies and crises, from which the post-1945 world socialist system is not free, do repeat themselves without good reason.

The 11th plenum resolutions have accelerated the process of positive changes in the party, and in that connection it is an obvious error to insist that our party is constantly, every day retreating under the pressure of counterrevolution.

## Painful Results of Economic and Political Crisis

Dear comrades, for many months our country has been in the shackles of an economic and political crisis. The consequences of this crisis are painful in every area of life. A very hard period is still ahead of us. Although the political crisis cannot be dissociated from the economic crisis, it nevertheless has its own particular characteristics which I have already mentioned. A way out from the political crisis, which means in practice the strengthening of the leading role of the party, the strengthening of the state power, of its authority, so very often undermined, is a national issue. Poland must not be the "sick man of Europe," nor must it be made a scapegoat. We cannot agree to such a role, not only because our history has given us a highly developed sense of national pride; we cannot agree to it because we have the achievements of 36 years behind us. Yes, achievements! And there are people in Poland who question these achievements. There are also those who say that the past decade ought to be seen as years wasted. Recently, one of the regional Solidarity activists said that only prisons and barracks were built in the seventies. I would like to know whether that gentleman by any chance lives in a new apartment built in the seventies. This is where a nihilistic attitude leads to--simply to talking twaddle, sheer nonsense.

One of the comrades here mentioned the "young shavers from the Union of Polish Youth [ZMP]." I think that the former ZMP members present here should feel insulted by such contemptuous remarks. Regardless of what the errors of our youth were, we have behind us such achievements as the industrial revolution, Nowa Huta, and the educational and cultural revolution. Our generation built the foundations of industrial-agricultural Poland. It was not only the errors that we were responsible for. We were up against the black reactionaries, who are again rearing their heads. Our brains were washed, a comrade said. Perhaps that is really a fact with some comrades, who are affected to this day and talk nonsense. But who was it who pumped national culture into people and published books in millions and millions of copies? Can you say that what we published was Szpanow only? Who was it who published the classics of our literature? Who was it who almost compelled the people to read and write? What was the Poland of the postwar years? Is it only a mountain of misfortunes that is behind us? Is there nothing more than that? Is there not something for which the world has honored us? Does it honor us only becuase we can wag our tongues?

I am still on edge because I feel personally affected by what I have heard at this conference. Errors, errors and nothing but errors! I do not want to absolve the Gomulka or Gierek generations from responsibility for errors and distortions, but I would be highly unjust if I were to see in them the leaders worthy of nothing more than a kick in the pants and a landing on the dungheap of history. Things are not like that, comrades! Everyone is now saying: Gierek was a complete failure. But who was it that applauded him? Did anyone have to go to jail because he refused to applaud? Who was it that insisted on purchases of Western licenses? Gierek only? Did not the Polish engineers want to have that modern machinery? Were they repulsed by every Western machine? I repeat: I do not absolve Gierek or any of the people around him from responsibility, but let us be just.

It is necessary to examine from various viewpoints the past 10 years and the entire postwar period. You see, you cannot view those processes one-sidely. Nor can you simplify history. We are responsible for whatever took place and is taking place in Poland. That is true, but what about our worker-peasant origins? Who of those people had any experience at the moment when they took over power? Almost none of them. We should bear in mind that France has been governed by many generations of the bourgeoisie, well trained in the famous school of administration. The history of nations and social systems shows that everything, including social advancement, must be paid for. It is easy today to mount a stand and wave the banner of renewal, shouting that anyone who "had his fingers in it"--I do not defend myself--should be chased out or crucified. Let us take the following example: At this moment we have some hundreds of people who have left the posts they occupied. Do you think that it is possible to find work for them, even the simplest? No, it is not. And were all those people thieves? They were not. What kind of democracy is it when you slam the door in the face of everyone who had a share in power? Is that justice? Is that humanity? Is this what our luminous democracy is to look like? And when one day they slam the door in your faces?

We will have to learn and learn for a long time before we become a modern state and nation. We have behind us tragic events--June and December--and some regard even 1956 as a national tragedy. Well, an individual mounts the rostrum and shouts: The first murders of people were committed under this Polish blue sky. He forgot that on a single day in 1926 416 people were killed at the Paniatowski Bridge. He forgot that a president was killed by the side of the Vistula.

## The World Can Value Us Only for Wise and Toilsome Work

Comrades, perhaps someone would like to give a little thought to how it was that shots were fired at people so many times in Poland? Perhaps that is not only a question of the system? Perhaps the fault lies in us! Perhaps we have some defects that have not been eradicated? Perhaps we are imperfect? The easiest thing to do is to say that the first shots fired at workers were fired here, in People's Poland, "under the Polish blue sky!" The Polish people's history is complicated, and we must not simplify anything. Comrades, just take a look at various meetings. Do you not see that during those meetings the features--not at all the best--of so-called Polish nobility are repeated? Have you never noticed that? Perhaps you have noticed by chance the atmosphere of idle debating! Comrade Z. shouted: "The history of People's Poland is an unknown quantity..." Yes, in many cases the conduct was stupid, but let us not dissociate the history of the people in the past 36 years from Poland's general history. Such dissociation is impossible.

Let me discuss another subject. I said that we must not be the sick man of Europe or a whipping boy, and that we cannot afford to play such parts. That is obvious, but, looking at our reality, it is necessary to state that we almost deserve such a treatment.

I was told the other day that in a plant, trade unionists convened a meeting during working hours. The manager approached them and told them politely (now every manager is very deferent to all kinds of trade unions) not to hold a meeting during working hours. They told him to "go to hell," because they had more important matters to settle.

Not even the best government is able to see that such practices do not occur. In our country all comrades are for democracy and for changes, and against bureaucracy. They are for cutting down the bureaucratic apparatus as long as this does not apply to them. Such is the truth.

Comrades, there are in Poland many people who think that it is impossible to work efficiently because the government is delaying the implementation of the economic reform. Perhaps that is true, but many of my countrymen are also late or rather lazy (except for the miners) and place all responsibility at the door of those who are at the top.

## There Can Be No Toleration of Activities Against State and Socialism

Comrades, take a look at the activity of some trade union functionaries! A new profession is being created in Poland. Let me describe it. The essence of the profession is to demand--to demand categorically: We demand, we urgently demand, we decisively protest! I receive such Telexes (I do not know who pays for them) almost every day. In Warsaw people call the persons who stand in line for those persons who can pay for it "standers." I think that "demander" is the right name for the new profession in question. Comrades, we must look the truth in the eye. Our present conduct will not take us very far. The world and Europe will value us only for candor, uncompromising attitudes and for more or less reasonable ideas. The world will value us for wise, but heavy and toilsome work. There is no other way for us.

Some people in Poland dream about "great Poland." Yes, that is possible, but we must first create a Sweden in our country and then we could show our mettle! How many Poles are now as proud as peacocks? We have achieved great things! It is true that we have put in question the desirability of certain structures, but we have not created anything to replace them. We still have to prove that, and not only with the help of the economic reform, to which some people are already addressing their prayers. Introduce the reform and everything will be all right! Not at all! The reform will just open a period of transformations! But right now everyone must raise productivity in his own little sector, and this rise must be measured by specific results and not by empty claims because empty claims will not in any way increase our national income, even if Poland were populated by veritable Demostheneses. I must say that there are many Demostheneses in our country. One of the comrades said here that "is it not the economy that is the most important issue?" Well, comrades, what is the most important issue? Why is it that that dreamland Japan is so valued in the world? Because of its democracy? No. It is valued because it has magnificent economic achievements.

Like you, in the past few months I have attended many meetings. I have agreed with arguments. I have fiercely opposed certain things and I have contritely admitted my responsibility. At some meetings my pockets were examined to find out how much I earn and how I make my living (that is, how much I have stolen). The trouble is that in the editorial office in which I worked you could only steal paperclips, and for clips you could not buy diamonds.

During those meetings people often kept asking me importunately to tell them where in Poland we have the notorious antisocialist forces. Let me use some more of your time to tell you, in conclusion, what I think of that subject as represented by the Confederation for an Independent Poland.

As is well known, this is an organization which is run by Mr Moczulski. Recently this organization has been attracting a lot of attention, chiefly because of the fact that a certain group of people in Poland whipped up a vast campaign with the aim of freeing Mr Moczulski and several of his colleagues from custody in which they were awaiting trial. The campaign took on such fantastic dimensions that a person not familiar with Polish realities could assume that Poland is a country in which half the Poles are already behind bars and the other half is patiently lining up outside the prison in Rakowiecka Street. The court got so worried by this campaign which is organized so precisely that the court released Moczulski. He and his colleagues are out on bail, so to speak.

In the meantime the court postponed the trial, and Moczulski and his colleagues dash around the country, drive around and voice the views about which I would like to say a few words.

The activists of the confederation say that its program boils down to liquidating the PZPR, "making Poland independent of the USSR, and overcoming economic difficulties with help from the West." (I would like to say in this connection that whenever we travel to the West they say: A fig for you!) That program also provides for the unification of the FRG and GDR. They state that Poland is ruled in a totalitarian way by the PZPR. Well, comrades, take a good look around this hall because you too are these totalitarians. The confederation has promised that on assuming power it will dissolve the security service, the militia and the Armed Forces. The security service and militia functionaries will be treated humanely--of course, after the confederation has assumed power--which means that an honest and fair trial will be arranged for them. What magnanimity.

But the most important thing, Mr Moczulski says, is that the usurping dictatorship of the PZPR must be eliminated. The Confederation for an Independent Poland does not recognize the Polish People's Republic as sovereign Polish statehood and rejects its moral, legal and social mandate.

Or perhaps you want to know what the party, you included, has been doing during the entire period of People's Poland? Moczulski's answer to this question is: The party has destroyed what is genuine, independent and Polish. The confederation's ultimate and supreme goal for Poland is to regain the "independence of the state" and of the nation, and to create in place of the Polish People's Republic a sovereign Third Republic--a legal and moral successor of the First Republic that existed up to 1795 and of the Second Republic that was set up in 1918. Comrades, you will say that is hot air. Well, not quite. Moczulski and his partners were not born yesterday. Overlooking the fact that they are full-blooded anticommunists and that anti-Sovietism is their banner, the most interesting thing is that they are convinced that their hour has come. They think they have a chance of rallying around the banner of nationalism, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism all those who for various reasons will run to that banner and willingly get hold of its flagstaff, just to be able to grasp at anything that is against socialism and the PZPR.

I am going back to what I said at the beginning. The struggle for the form of socialism in Poland will also be a struggle for socialism, for strengthening the foundations of socialist development. I think that we cannot tolerate the right to proclaim the views professed by Mr Moczulski. We cannot because such views are directed against the existence of the state and the people. Let no one tell me about democracy in this connection. If I am against the right to voice such views then I do it because views of this kind encourage hotheads to indulge in acts that weaken our credibility in the eyes of our closest friends. We cannot tolerate people who question the Polish state as it is, and therefore its borders, because you ought to know that Mr Moczulski also questions Yalta and its results. Let him just try to defend our western territories without Soviet help and the Soviet shield, and he would see how far he would get. But he will never see that, because I believe in my people and their wisdom and common sense.

Comrades, I think that it is worth encouraging many a comrade--regardless of what trade union they belong to--to fight a little against Moczulski's views and against the KOR people's views. I think this will benefit such comrades and the entire party. I think that it would also be a good thing if the comrades in this hall and outside it turned their attention to all those tendencies, trends and attitudes that are in conflict with socialism and strike at our party. It is outright folly to ask questions such as "where are those antisocialist forces?"

## PZPR GROWING STRONGER, MOVING OVER TO OFFENSIVE

LD301256 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Jun 81

["The Party Is Growing Stronger"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun (PAP)--In an article under the above heading, TRYBUNA LUDU writes about the now concluded report-back and election campaign of the PZPR at the voivodship level prior to the ninth party congress. The voivodship party conferences, the paper stresses, confirmed the resolute will of the party to continue the process of socialist renewal. This process has encompassed the entire party and is evident in a huge vitalization of party activity, and in the intensification of a search for ways to strengthen the party and to reestablish its authority. During the conference debates and even in the political struggle, delegates planned the bases of programs which will be finally decided by the congress. It will sum up the party's entire activity, activity linked not only with an evaluation of recent months or of the last 10 years, but the experience of the entire historical period of People's Poland.

The course of the discussions at the voivodship party conferences provided a great deal of evidence to show that during recent months the need for interior consolidation within the party has strengthened. The need for decisive measures directed at halting the crisis is felt increasingly acutely. There is recognition of the need for a more uncompromising attitude to the essential dangers which threaten socialism from its enemies. Recent months have sharpened the views of party members and have been confirmed in the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

And so, another phase of the precongress campaign has ended with noteworthy ideological and political achievements. It has been a difficult campaign, but during it our party has strengthened perceptibly and has gone over to the offensive. This is a good omen for the ninth congress, the PZPR Central Committee organ notes.

## SD CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION DISCUSSIONS REPORTED

LD302330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The matter of small-scale manufacturing as an important element of the country's new economic structure was the subject of a discussion during a session of the SD Central Committee. Matters pertaining to a definition of the SD's stance towards the approaching Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress were also tackled.

Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee, stated among others, in his introduction to the discussion that the solution of the problems of the socalled small-scale manufacturing was as big as the economic reform. This would be a political act connected not only with the needs of the present time but also something that would go part of the way to achieve what has to happen--a permanent structure of economic activities in the future.

Referring to the approaching ninth party congress the speaker stressed that this would be an event of prime political importance in our country and would undoubtedly be a turning point in the political, domestic and external situation. It is stated in the stance of the SD, which has been adopted by the SD Central Committee, regarding the programmatic concepts contained in the assumptions for the ninth party congress that the SD believes that the draft program contained in the assumptions is an important stage in building a national program for finding a way out of the political and socioeconomic crisis. This draft concurs in many of its parts with the documents of the 12th SD Congress.

## UNITED PEASANT PARTY HOLDS MEETING IN WARSAW

LD010958 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun (PAP)--Today's 4th plenary meeting of the UPP (United Peasant Party) in Warsaw was devoted to adopting the party's standpoint towards the social and economic crisis and the forms of UPP participation in overcoming the effects of the crisis.

In his opening address UPP Central Committee Chairman Stefan Ignar stressed the huge importance of carrying out an in-depth analysis of Poland's economic situation and, on this basis, working out assumptions for a programme of the UPP's active participation in overcoming difficulties and marking out ways out of the crisis. Stefan Ignar said that the UPP's standpoint towards these basic state and national issues is the UPP's duty, resulting from its role and function as an independent and important political force, cooperating with the PUWP.

The programme [word indistinct] (?prepared) by the UPP Central Committee stressed that the UPP, cooperating in a fraternal alliance with the PUWP and DP and concentrated on the situation in rural communities, agriculture and the food economy, is obliged to speak up in matters concerning the policy of the state. The UPP Central Committee also came out in support of the government draft programme for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy.

The resolution adopted by the UPP CC Plenum stressed that the UPP CC confirms its will to participate actively in solving the present crisis by means of dialogue and social agreements. We must use our own strength--the document said--to protect Poland's independent statehood and the socialist system, to preserve and consolidate democratic renewal. Deeply aware of its co-responsibility for the fate of Poland, the UPP is convinced that the coming out of the political and socio-economic crisis is possible only through consolidating all the forces of responsibility and common sense, forces comprised in the PUWP, the UPP and DP, in the trade unions, youth organizations, among the wide realms of non-affiliated citizens, believers and non-believers.

It was stressed that Poland can effectively secure its statehood by existing as a strong socialist state in a permanent alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Any activities directly or indirectly threatening this alliance are aimed to strike out at Polish national interests and Poland's reason of state.

Defining the UPP's standpoint towards the current situation in the country, it was said that the UPP CC supports the appraisal contained in the report on the state of the economy. The UPP CC is especially worried by the crisis increasing--a threat to the socialist achievements in social and political life and to the state as well. The UPP CC deems it currently necessary for the government to introduce immediately a programme for stabilizing the economy in the country, and step up work on the economic reform programme.

Deep anxiety was expressed in connection with the lack of progress in carrying out joint guidelines concerning industrial production means supplies for agriculture, adopted by the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP CC Presidium. The resolution also said that the UPP CC stands by its standpoint on the recognition of individual family farms as a lasting element of Poland's socialist economy.

## SOLIDARITY NATIONAL CONGRESS EXPECTED ON 31 AUGUST

LD301016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] One half of the regional links of NSZZ Solidarity have already held delegates meetings, where regional managements and delegates to the Solidarity national congress have been elected. It is expected that the Solidarity national congress will be convened on 31 August, the first anniversary of the memorable events which mark the formation of the union.

## WALESA MEETS WITH SOLIDARITY JELENIA GORA ACTIVISTS

LD302307 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The chairman of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, spent yesterday in Jelenia Gora. He met activists from the regional board of the NSZZ Solidarity in that town.

They discussed problems concerning the activities of the union and matters ensuing from the present sociopolitical situation in the country. Answering questions Lech Walesa stated that for Poles the time has now come for a major tidying up and for still greater work.

In the evening a rally of Jelenia Gora inhabitants took place with Lech Walesa present. In his speech he underlined the need for the stepping up of social discipline. He said that the successes of the union in the implementation of social interests depended above all on the maintenance of unity.

## WARSAW ROUNDS UP SOLIDARITY REGIONAL MEETINGS

LD302152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The election campaign for the NSZZ Solidarity regional authorities is to end in the last 10 days of July. General meetings of delegates are currently taking place in several regions.

The general meeting of delegates of the lower Silesian region is attended by nearly 1,000 people, who represent NSZZ Solidarity organizations in the Wroclaw, Walbrzych, Jelenia Gora and Legnica Voivodships. The debate indicated that the objective of setting up a supravoivodship union structure is a more effective protection of the rights of union members. The majority of the delegates expressed their conviction about the need for regionalization, in view of historic considerations and also economic and cultural ones, which confirm the community of the lower Silesian voivodships.

During the extended congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity of Swietokrzyskie region it has been decided after a lengthy debate that only delegates to the congress can become candidates to the region's authorities. Fourteen candidates have been submitted for the post of the region's chairman. All of them must present their views and program. In view of the protracted debate it is expected that the date for elections, which were planned for 4 July, will be postponed.

In Bialystok Solidarity, in the third round of the ballot, 45-year old Stanislaw Marczuk was elected chairman of the region's board. The new chairman is of the opinion that the most urgent target of Solidarity in the region is the settling of problems concerning the workforces.

In the Rzeszow region the problem or regionalization and the determination of the most important directions of work in the immediate future were given priority in union activity. The union makes frequent interventions, on housing for instance. The additional results of this are the discovery of many uninhabited dwellings.

The general meeting of NSZZ Solidarity of the Czestochowa region was attended by the administrators of the town and voivodship. The speakers devoted a great deal of attention to statutory benefits, size of membership subscription and their distribution and to problems concerning pensioners and union members.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF AUGUST ACCORDS REVIEWED

LD302320 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun (PAP)--The implementation of the social agreements concluded in the coastal towns of Gdansk and Szczecin and in Jastrzebie was the subject of repeated evaluation over the time which elapsed since August last. But voices demanding reassessment of the reality of the concluded agreements have become more insistent recently. Although not without resistance and repeated conflicts, the ten months which have elapsed since that time did teach the trade unions the sense of reality and impressed on the authorities that the partner must be respected.

Most of the deadlines set in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie have passed. Many problems have been settled, but there is still a number of outstanding issues which for various objective and subjective reasons, in which both sides play a part, have not been solved.

These outstanding issues include such important matters as the family allowances reform, establishment of the minimum social living standard, and compensation for the growing costs of living. (?The) latter is likely to be settled shortly in connection with the inevitable price increase operation. For two months now the trade unions have been pondering the amended proposal of raising the minimum wage level and the principle of annual increases of that wage. Introduction of the upbringing allowance for women who stay at home to care for their children is delayed because of protracted consultations.

During the talks, the government and Solidarity agreed that the introduction of new collective labour agreements will be suspended till the end of the year. Despite that, some occupational groups affiliated to the union, such as dock workers or forestry workers, are submitting such demands. The Branch Unions have not issued a clear statement on the subject and hence the pressures to raise pay from further groups. The problem must be unequivocally resolved by all the sides concerned: the government and the three union groups.

The shortening of the time of waiting for a flat to five years at the most is one of the provisions of the social agreements which evidently surpasses the present investment capacities.

As for the demands to improve market deliveries, especially the functioning of the food market, we have only managed to effect the provision of introducing a coupon system, the opinions about which are, to say the least, controversial. Generally, the market situation looks much worse than 10 months ago, when both signatories believed that it would be easier to solve the most difficult problems once the period of tension was over.

The authorities' dillydallying on the legal recognition of Solidarity, Farmers' Solidarity and the"Bydgoszcz affair" cost time and tension. However, it turns out that the union side also does not care about the pace of settling some apparently very important demands, such as legislative issues. After many months of painstaking debate on the draft trade unions law, when the draft was finally submitted to the Sejm, it turned out that for the time being Solidarity intends to halt work on this legislation, which is of great significance for the stabilization of the situation in the country.

## INDUSTRIAL BRANCH TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS PROGRAMS

LD261012 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun (PAP)--A scientific symposium devoted to the ideological-political character and to the place and role of the trade union movement in Poland has been held in Warsaw. Scientists and activists from the Industrial Branch Trade Unions took part in the meeting.

A speech by Miroslaw Teodorczyk, chairman of the railwaymen's trade union, was devoted to problems affecting activities of the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement. [passage indistinct]

As a class-based trade union movement we do not [words indistinct]. The Industrial Branch Trade Unions emphatically reject the concept of structural unemployment as an instrument for raising efficiency. However, we can see the need for a rationalization of employment. In resolutely advocating economic reform we are forced to raise "difficult" questions, in particular the question of what the social cost of reform will be.

M. Teodorczyk reported that work is nearing completion on an ideological declaration and a program for joint actions by Industrial Branch Trade Unions. Drafts for both documents will be presented at the second national meeting of the active body of Industrial Branch Trade Unions. In the course of the continuing debate the concept of transforming the Coordinating Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions into a national commission for cooperation between trade unions took shape. A draft charter [words indistinct] is now being discussed by the steering bodies of individual trade unions.

## EDUCATION MINISTRY REPORTS ON MAJOR STUDENT UNIONS

LD010732 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The Polish People's Republic's Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology has reported on the student organizations registered in the department which are currently operating in Polish higher educational establishments. This report illustrates how student life has changed since last August. The diverse form of organized student life, which some criticize and others accept as a normal reflection of social heterogeneity, probably has one important plus factor. It provides the student with the opportunity of finding his niche, teaches him to think in a democratic way, and influences students' political and social maturity.

Five student organizations are currently operating in Polish higher education establishments: the Socialist Union of Polish Students, which previously held a monopoly in the higher educational institutions [in Russian "Vuz"]; the Students' Sports Union; the Independent Students' Association; the Polish Students Union and the National Students Council of the Rural Youth Union. All these organizations have the right to operate in Polish charters. The ministry's information also shows that the Socialist Union of Polish Students, the Independent Students' Association and the Polish Students' Union have the right to develop cooperation with foreign higher educational institutions.

The Socialist Union of Polish Youth defines itself as "a political, independent organization of Polish student youth open to persons of varying outlook on the world." The Independent Students' Association sets its goal as "participating in the public life of the Polish People's Republic" and strives for the democratization of this life, for the consolidation and extension of citizens' rights, for creative freedom, for independence of culture and the arts and for the developments of public morals. The Polish Students' Union acts in the spirit of national traditions. The National Students' Council of the Rural Youth Union represents the interests of the younger generation in the countryside: the peasants, agricultural workers and the rural intelligentsia. It defines itself as "an independent ideological, educational and political student organization."

The changes which are occurring among the students are reflected not only in these five organizations' activities. There are several hundred small unions and clubs which unite students with common interests and goals among the lists of the authorities of higher educational establishments.

## GOVERNMENT PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

### Meat Rationing, Imports Viewed

LD302055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] An hour ago a press conference organized by government press spokesman editor Jozef Barecki ended. Journalists were informed there about two groups of issues. Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski and colleagues accompanying him discussed a package of proposals submitted for discussion in the government forum, which concern important social issues. Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec on the other hand, presented problems linked with market deliveries of some commodities in short supply, mainly foodstuffs. Here is an excerpt from his statement, concerning meat and meat products.

[Begin Lakomiec recording] With this rationing system we can be more at ease in July than in June, for three reasons. There is an enormous concentration [words indistinct]. The government provided the funds for 27,000 tons of meat. On a monthly scale we have never imported as much meat. The bottleneck is transport. With our own transportation from the international state motor transportation and from the meat industry--the meat industry can freight only from the socialist countries--we can freight 8,500 tons, at the maximum 10,500 tons. It has been decided, although it is very expensive, that meat has to be imported and that its freighting is to be carried out by foreign carriers.

But I estimate realistically that we will be unable to deliver these 27,000 tons. There are threats, and this is why the government has made the decision to use the last, literally the last, reserves of meat. We will reach the bottom. If the import is late then, depending on how late the import is, we will make up the supplies to the adopted plan with reserves. Let us say practically that we are left without reserves. In total 140,000 tons of meat will disappear in July; 113,000 tons of meat in the framework of the rationing system. At the same time we have introduced a certain change in the principle of meat husbandry in July, that is, we have introduced strict allocations, and we do not make accounts based on the surrender of ration cards. This is why today there is no meat precisely where there ought to be some, that is in large conurbations, in large centers: because the deliveries of meat from one place to another are carried out in an undisciplined way in voivodships [words indistinct]. This allocation defines, as it were, for production voivodships the maximum amount of meat which they may use for their own benefit, since it is no secret today that in some voivodships, despite the fact that this is very strange, the sale of certain kinds of meat without coupons is taking place, whereas in Krakow, Katowice, Gdansk and Warsaw there are enormous problems.

There is the question of August and September. I have presented the concept of extending the rationing system over the next 3 months. The issue has been postponed for a few days in order that the ANIMEX foreign trade agency together with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy can work intensively and finally determine actual supplies of imported meat for August. Also the government has made arrangements to import more than 30,000 tons. But in practice this is impossible. In view of this I will maybe anticipate the decision, but on the basis of the proposals which are quite universally submitted, maybe we should give coupons for smaller amounts; but let us lessen the burden of shipping within the rationing system.

Some ration cards will be allowed to have a reduced norm for the interim period. I repeat some. This does not apply to the sick, children, pregnant women and mothers with small children. In practice this would embrace some 11 million people qualified for the rations and would not go beyond 15-20 percent.

But I mention this only as information, because we are still working on it. It depends what foreign trade [enterprises] will finally tell us as regards imports. [end recording]

## Labor Market Discussed

LD010107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] During today's news conference organized by government press spokesman, Jozej Barecki, Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski and representatives of his ministry familiarized journalists with the proposals of (?legal) acts pertaining to social policy, and Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec spoke about the prospects for supplies to the domestic market in the third quarter. According to these reports, the Council of Ministers has conducted a preliminary examination of a number of drafts relating to employment, wages and social benefits. Discussions on these matters have not yet been completed; however, it is envisaged that some of these discussions will soon be completed and it will then be possible to implement many of the [word indistinct].

Several drafts are connected with the present and future situation on the labor market. The labor minister assured the gathering that no violent changes in the area of employment are yet envisaged for this year; however, one must prepare oneself for great movements next year. The drafted amendment of this year's plan is connected with the gradual drop in employment in the socialized economy of about 300,000 workers. It will be necessary to introduce benefits for people temporarily out of work; but for the time being, there are no signs of unemployment in the country as a whole. In [words indistinct] June 13,000 people looking for work were registered in employment departments. They had 156,000 jobs from which to choose.

However, it emerges from a report by the minister of trade that the third quarter, which as a rule is the most difficult in the whole country, will be no worse than previous ones for the market. This optimistic [words indistinct] statement has been made possible thanks to decisions of the government Presidium , which has decided to use foreign currency [word indistinct] for the import of basic foodstuffs and hygiene articles. A decision has been adopted on prolonging the system of meat coupons for an additional 3 months. It has also been decided to import both laundry detergent and the raw materials to make it. We have also purchased from abroad 4.2 billion cigarettes and all the resources needed to begin the domestic production of up to 7 billion cigarettes a month starting in July.

## Job Transfers Envisaged

LD011004 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun (PAP)--The Polish Government press spokesman arranged a news conference here today with Labour, Wages and Social Affairs Minister Janusz Obodowski and Internal Trade and Services Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec, to inform journalists about draft acts in the sphere of social policy and market supply in the third quarter of this year.

The Council of Ministers has made a preliminary assessment of several proposals in the area of employment, wages and social benefits. Some proposals deal with the current and prospective situation in the job market. Minister Obodowski delcared that no violent job movements were expected this year yet preparations must be made for increasing job transfers next year. The proposed redressment of this year's plan is connected with a gradual employment slump in the social sector economy, embracing as many as 300,000 workers. Hence, such conditions must be created as to make job transfers stem from voluntary decisions of employees. The proposal is linked with a current, provisional law on early retirement pensions for workers employed in factories that go under the axe, face reorganization or employment cuts. Workers seeking positions in the private sector of economy or in top-priority enterprises would obtain temporary compensation and grants for in-house training as well as credits if they move to agriculture or handicrafts.

Financial benefits for people laid off from work would be indispensable.

So far there are no signs of unemployment in the job market. At the start of June, 13,000 job-seekers were registered at employment centres which offered them 156,000 positions.

The Council of Ministers also reviewed the pay policy assumptions for the coming years prepared in connection with economic reform and a system of cost-of-living compensations. Yet it will be impossible to straighten the pay scales unless particular economic branches stop pressing for further raises.

As concerns market supply, the third quarter--usually the hardest period--will be no worse than in the previous years due to the government decisions to allocate considerable hard currency funds for import of such staples as food and sanitary articles. Already in July, it should be much easier to buy meat for coupons due to intensified meat imports. About 130 million dollars are allocated for meat imports in the third quarter alone. The coupon system is to be extended for another three months.

The butter supply will fully cover demand in the third quarter. However, the supply of lard would be a bit smaller and is to be balanced by extra supplies of edible oil and margarine. Sugar supply will cover at length the coupon rations.

## INCREASED FARM PRODUCT PRICES TAKE EFFECT 1 JULY

LD302005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] As of tomorrow the decision of the Council of Ministers, announced 3 months ago, comes into effect: a rise in the procurement prices of grain, rape, sugar beet, tobacco, hops as well as poultry and, proportionately, hatchery eggs and chicks.

In compliance with the demands of farmers, the introduction of a uniform basic price for the four kinds of grain has been established, at Z950 per quintal. At the same time the new price list defines the basic procurement price for fodder grain, at a level of Z800 per quintal. The exception is brewer's barley, whose basic procurement price was established at Z1,250 per hundred kilograms.

Minimum prices for the procurement of, among other things, edible potatoes are also being introduced, at Z350 per 100 kilograms, and of industrial potatoes, at Z250.

On the basis of the new price lists, the procurement of grain from last year's harvest is now already being conducted. Farmers who deliver grain to the procurement points by 20 July will receive for grain, if it is the appropriate quality, the raised price at Z950 per quintal, plus a supplementary payment of Z100 for drying and storing the grain since last year's harvest.

## PAP REPORTS INFORMATION ON FOOD SUBSIDIES

LD292120 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun (PAP)--According to the information of the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases, all basic food articles are currently subsidized in Poland from the state budget. This year they will reach 230 billion zlotys. It is estimated that in result of the increase in prices of the purchase of agriculture products, subsidies will grow during the year by further 120-130 billion zlotys. The change in the supply prices, envisaged to take place starting from January 1982, would increase the amount of subsidies for food by about 30 billion zlotys. If current retail and purchase prices remained the same next year subsidies for foodstuffs would amount to 40 billion zlotys. For comparison, in 1971 the [words indistinct] reach 8 billion.

It happens frequently that retail prices of many products of agriculture and food industry are even lower than the purchase price of a raw material. They include pork, wheat flour, groats, sugar and milk. A [word indistinct] difference between the price of the purchase of raw material and retail price results in a panic buying of foodstuffs, used also for fodder.

In Poland's current economic situation at relatively low prices of food in relation to prices of industrial products it is indispensable to make prices for the majority of articles of agriculture and food industry realistic.

## TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE POSES ECONOMIC CRISIS ANSWERS

LD302158 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun (PAP)--One of the chapters of the theses for the Ninth PZPR Congress sets out for precongress debate the main directives of the socioeconomic stabilization program. Within the framework of this debate, TRYBUNA LUDU's writers (M. Gajevski) and (T. Jezeranski) propose the following solutions. In their opinion full economic stabilization can be achieved--given average conditions--no earlier than the end of the decade. The program to solve the crisis to be adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress must have such a time perspective.

Implementation of this program will be possible through planned long-term and temporary objectives. Such long-term economic objectives should cancel out the causes of the current crisis, create conditions for stabilized development and make possible the timely implementation of planned social objectives. National income structures require fundamental alteration, and profits from agriculture, foreign trade, industries producing consumer goods (including foodstuffs) and minor industries must be raised. Investment policy must be modernized, based to a maximum degree on Polish scientific-technical know-how. One of the key strategic objectives is a radical reduction in power consumption in the economy, especially by industry, and also an improvement, followed by a levelling-out, in the balance-of-payments. Economic cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries should be developed. Of special significance is the widening of participation in the implementation of all-purpose programs of socialist economic integration in the field of energy, fuel, raw materials, agriculture, the food industry and engineering.

More attention needs to be paid to economic estimates in relations with the highly developed capitalist countries, while with regard to imports, optimum selection from the economic and operational viewpoints must be made. With regard to exports, efforts should be made to intensify sales of finished goods rather than of raw materials and semimanufactured goods. The principles of trade exchange with the developed countries should be developed and modified. Ready-made goods should play a greater part in this exchange. High-cost import articles should be replaced and those which put the greatest burden on our balance-of-payments should not be produced. The only exceptions to this principle should be made for defense purposes and also when a high profit from their export can be proved.

A series of measures within the framework of the reform of the system of the functioning of the state and the economy will be the main instrument in implementing this proposed strategic program.

## CONSTRUCTION, AGRICULTURE MINISTRIES SIGN ACCORD

LD302140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The ministers of construction and construction materials industry and of agriculture, signed today an agreement concerning the provision of comprehensive assistance to agriculture in the current year by the organizational units of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials. Referring to the Sejm speech by the chairman of the Council of Ministers and to the 10-point government program in the sphere of this aid, the agreement creates conditions for the construction enterprises to exceed their statutory rights in the sphere of providing varied services to socialized and individual farms. The aid will embrace the execution of construction, installation and transportation services, the hiring out of construction plant and means of transportation, and the repair of construction plant.

This aid will also be expressed in the sale of machines useful for agriculture, of tools and equipment, and of means of transportation which are superfluous to the needs of the construction enterprises and also of no use to highly industrialized construction.

The enterprises of this ministry also declared their participation in the transporting of agricultural materials and products.

## STATE FARMS BECOME FULLY INDEPENDENT 1 JULY

LD010954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers, state farms [PGR's] are becoming fully independent today. The basic standard of PGR operations will be profit.

## CREATION OF ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL REPORTED

LD292152 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun (PAP)--Complying with the suggestion of the chairman of the Planning Commission, the premier has founded a Council of Economy experts, which will be an advisory body of the Planning Commission's chairman.

Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, renowned economist and one-time adviser to foreign governments, who was appointed head of the council, will submit proposals for its composition.

The task of the council will be to work out suggestions on the country's economic development and planning and prepare independent expert reports and evaluations.

The council will evaluate the implementation of decisions taken in connection with the report on the state of the economy and the government programme for overcoming the crisis.

## ACCELERATED SCHEDULE FOR ECONOMIC REFORM POSSIBLE

LD291924 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun (PAP)--In an article on the theme of the preparations for economic reform in Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU journalist Mieczyslaw Gajewski writes:

By all accounts the economy may begin functioning on the new basis even earlier than foreseen. This is confirmed by the progress of work on the reform. The delegates to the ninth party congress will obtain an idea of the new socioeconomic order in the form of an amended version of the theses. The political approval with which it is thought the congress will receive the changes will permit their rapid introduction into the country's economic life. In accordance with the main points of the economic reform, published in January this year, the decisive package of changes in the system is to be implemented at the end of 1982 and in the beginning of 1983 in order that the new system might go into full operation in 1983. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that this deadline could be brought forward by a year. The direction chosen by the authors of the reform is clear. When the reform is completed, state organs will not apply any of the traditional directives for management of an enterprise, such as those concerning individual directed tasks, administrative tasks and allocation of funds. As far as the general concept is concerned, one can speak of a finalization of the work of the commission on issues of the economic reform. The other part of the work on the reform is proceeding in parallel: translating the concepts decided on into the language of acts of law--laws and directives. This work should accelerate following the congress's political approval of the concept as a whole.

The principles of the economic reform will be in effect in minor industry and at state farms beginning 1 July. The government has approved the decisions on reform of marketing prices [tsena sbyta] and has recommended that necessary work be carried out in such a way that the new marketing prices will come into effect on 1 January 1982. The final draft of the reform of retail prices will be worked out in the coming weeks.

Work on the package of laws, which are of decisive importance for the success of the reform, is already so far advanced that accelerating the pace of implementation of the reform by a year--introducing it at the end of 1981 and in the beginning of 1982--is becoming quite realistic. The creation of the post of secretary of state at ministerial level for stimulating and coordinating the work of state management organs connected with the drafting of the reform and its implementation should, in the opinion of the author of the article, be seen as justified. The initiative to create a staff of "fathers of the reform," directing the best scientific forces to assist the "minister for the reform" is also a useful one.

## VOIVODA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION

LD300236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] A conference of voivodas was held at the government offices today concerning the Council of Ministers' decision on small-scale production which comes into force on 1 July. The conference was chaired by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski.

The decision introduces solutions and mechanisms that have not yet been used in our economy. According to the decision, the small-scale production units will produce market goods and provide services for the population. They will work for agriculture, agricultural and food processing, develop specialized production, produce and repair spare parts and increase export production while successfully using local materials, secondary materials and waste materials and making use of idle machinery, installations and factories.

Cooperative unions are being set up between small enterprises, and also they will cooperate with key industry units. The general principle of the new economic system will be independence, self-management, and self-financing.

## CEAUSESCU COMMENTS ON NATION'S SITUATION REPORTED

LD292104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Romanian Leader Nicolae Ceausescu today discussed the situation in Poland. Speaking at the Second Congress of the Council of the Working People of Industry, Construction and Trade and Finance, Ceausescu said, among other things:

As comrades and friends we wish to express to the workers, intelligentsia and peasants in Poland our feelings of friendship and solidarity and to say to them openly that in our view the elimination of errors and shortages demands actions of great responsibility carried out in great unity for the socialist future, independence and sovereignty of the country in order to ensure the resolute march of Poland on the road of socialism. We express full solidarity with the PZPR. We fully support the stance expressed at the last plenum of the PZPR Central Committee by the first secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Kania, who presented a program for renewal in Poland which will ensure socialist development.

## GNA BEGINS PLENARY SESSION; CEAUSESCU ATTENDS

AU300933 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] One hour ago the Grand National Assembly [GNA] resumed its plenary session within the third session of the current legislature. The deputies and guests greeted with loud applause the arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other members of the party-state leadership. Preceeded by important political events—the Congress of Working People's Councils, plenary sessions of the RCP Central Committee, of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization--the GNA plenary session features on its agenda important draft laws for the country's socioeconomic development in the current 5-year plan: the draft law on adoption of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the 1981-85 period; draft law on adoption of the plan of agricultural and food industry development in the 1981-85 period; draft law on communal administration; and draft laws on adoption of State Council decrees.

Before examining those documents, the GNA endorsed the election of Deputy Roman Ancut for electoral constituency No 1 Tulcea, who took his oath.

Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, presented a report on the draft law on adoption of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the 1981-85 period. The speaker stressed that the objectives established are based on the party program, the 12th congress tasks and the decisions of the recent Congress of Working People's Councils. He emphasized that the entire work done to establish and substantiate the 5-year plan was carried out under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's direct supervision. The tasks envisaged are designed to ensure fulfillment of the strategic objective of advancing Romania from the level of a developing country to that of a country with an average level of development. The indexes and estimations featured in the report highlight the fact that the major trait of the plan is the transition from extensive to intensive development; thus, the rates and scope of socioeconomic development are geared to substantially improve qualitative aspects and enhance efficiency in all areas.

Here are several illustrative indexes featured in the draft 5-year plan for 1981-85: The social product will increase over this period by 6.1 percent, the national income 7.1 percent, the net industrial production 8.8 percent, and foreign trade 11.9 percent. The various chapters of the draft 5-year plan present the evolution of major indexes in industry, agriculture, food industry, forestry, water administration, environmental protection, transport and telecommunications, scientific research, material-technical supply, foreign trade and international economic cooperation, increases in the national income and in living standard, and development of counties and regional socioeconomic systematization. Generally speaking, the 1981-85 draft 5-year plan envisages rapid development of the raw material basis; expansion of industrial restructuring processes by developing primarily efficient branches and subbranches which make better use of raw and other materials, fuel and energy; manufacture of sophisticated and internationally competitive products; production updating and modernization; and taking advantage of contemporary technological progress in economy. As a result of the country's economic potential, conditions will be ensured in the 1981-85 period for increasing the people's total real incomes, increasing consumer sales and services, developing housing construction, raising the living standard and quality of life in accordance with the program established by the 12th party congress.

A few minutes ago the deputies heard a co-report of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development on the draft 5-year plan, read by Council Secretary Ion Totu.

The GNA session is continuing.

## LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER OF PEOPLE'S COUNCILS MEET

AU301039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jun (AGERPRES)--On Monday, Jun 29, the meeting of the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils was held in Bucharest. The bill on the adoption of the single national plan of Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1981-1985 quinquennium, the bill on the adoption of the plan for the development of agriculture and food industry over the same period and the bill on communal husbanding, were debated on the occasion.

The Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils approved with some amendments the bills on the agenda.

## BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS OLTEANU

AU291852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Jun (AGERPRES)--A Bulgarian military delegation led by Colonel-General Kiril Kosev, member of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, head of the Political Department of the Bulgarian People's Army, arrived in Bucharest on June 29.

The same day, the Bulgarian delegation were received by Major-General Constantin Olteanu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

## JOINT COMMISSION WITH YUGOSLAVIA HOLDS SESSION

AU301723 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The 29th session of the Romanian-Yogoslav joint commission for the Iron Gate systems was held in Bucharest for 2 days. The commission examined a number of solutions to better capitalize on the joint hydropower potential of the Danube and adopted appropriate decisions. The commission also resolved current problems linked with the exploitation of the Iron Gate system and with building the Iron Gate II system.

## OFFICIALS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON REELECTION

### Ceausescu Greets Honecker

AU291849 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jun 81 p 11

[Congratulatory message by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Erich Honecker on his reelection as chairman of the GDR State Council]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin.

Dear Comrade Honecker, it gives me special pleasure to extend, on behalf of the party and state leadership of the Socialist Republic of Romania, warm congratulations on your reelection to the high position of chairman of the GDR State Council.

Stressing with satisfaction the continuously upward and fruitful development of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, I want to express the conviction that relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our parties and countries will strengthen even more in the spirit of our understandings and decisions and to the benefit of the two peoples and the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

Dear Comrade Honecker, I wish you much good health and happiness and new and great successes in your activity devoted to implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions of building the developed socialist society to the benefit of the GDR people and the flourishing of their socialist fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

## Verdet Greets Stoph

AU291824 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 81 p 9

[Congratulatory message sent by Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Willi Stoph on the latter's reelection as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on his reelection to that position, extending cordial congratulations together with best wishes for good health and happiness and for new successes in his activity. The cable also expresses full conviction that the governments of our countries will fruitfully cooperate in the future as well to develop friendship and cooperation between Romania and the GDR to an even greater extent in the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

## PUNGAN CONDUCTS TALKS IN LIBYA ON COOPERATION

AU301929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jun (AGERPRES)--A working meeting took place in Tripoli between Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, personal envoy of Romania's president, and Jadallah 'Aziz al-Talhi, secretary of the People's General Committee.

The ways and means were analysed of attaining the economic goals and carrying into effect the recommendations given during top-level contacts with a view to deepening and diversifying the Romanian-Libyan cooperation in all the domains of joint interest.

## FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN IRAQ

AU301945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (AGERPRES)--Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, was received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq. Approached were questions relating to the expansion of commercial exchanges and the development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation in oil, transport and cement industry.

The Romanian minister also had talks on questions of mutual interest with Sa'Dun Ghaydan, deputy prime minister and minister of transport and communications, Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of trade, and with Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, minister of oil, as well as with other members of the Iraqi Government.

## TALKS WITH SRV FOREIGN MINISTER BEGIN 29 JUNE

AU291928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Jun (AGERPRES)--Official talks started in Bucharest on June 29 between the foreign ministers of Romania and Vietnam. Opinions were exchanged on the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples in the spirit of the understandings and decisions adopted during the top-level meetings in Bucharest and in Hanoi. In that connection aspects were examined regarding the capitalization, to a greater extent, of the possibilities of expanding collaboration in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains, in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and interstate cooperation.

## MORE ON POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO BELGRADE

### Kraigher-Czyrek Meeting

LD301240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1148 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)--In the Palace of the Federation this morning Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, and had a long cordial and friendly conversation with him. Minister Czyrek forwarded warm greetings by Henryk Jablonski, president of the Polish Council of State, and by the top Polish leadership which Sergej Kraigher cordially reciprocated on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

Their conversation referred to the efforts to preserve and strengthen detente in Europe, to the activity of nonaligned countries and to other topical problems of international relations. Jozef Czyrek spoke of the results of the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and of the further process of social renewal and internal development and international aspects of the situation in Poland. Special emphasis was placed on mutual satisfaction with the constant development of friendly relations and successful all-round Yugoslav-Polish cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Muhidin Begic, SFRY ambassador in Warsaw; Wiktor Kinecki, Polish ambassador in Belgrade; and others.

### Djuranovic-Czyrek Meeting

LD301504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and had a long friendly and cordial conversation with him. The present development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries was highly appraised. It was particularly welcomed that long-term and permament forms of economic cooperation were developing successfully, especially in the field of manufacturing cooperation where Poland is Yugoslavia's first partner among the socialist countries. During the meeting an exchange of information was carried out on the internal development in the two countries, and reference was also made to the international economic situation.

Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Muhidin Begic, SFRY ambassador to Poland; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign political adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Wiktor Kinecki, Polish ambassador to the SFRY; took part in the talks.

### Joint Communique Issued

LD301538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Joint communique issued on 28-30 June visit to SFRY by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)--At the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, paid a 3-day official and friendly visit to the SFRY 28-30 June 1981.

During his visit, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek was received by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. Minister Jozef Czyrek was also received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. These meetings and talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Jozef Czyrek, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Poland, laid flowers at Josip Broz Tito's grave.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Jozef Czyrek carried out a broad exchange of views on the development and further promotion of bilateral relations and on topical international issues.

They noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland have a lasting character, and that they are developing successfully on the basis of consistent respect for the principles of equality, mutual understanding and respect for the paths of internal development and international position of the two countries. The ministers stressed the significance of the meetings at all levels and of mutual ties by sociopolitical organizations, parliaments, towns and their institutions for the constant strengthening of bilateral relations and deepending of traditional friendship between the people of the two countries. They confirmed their readiness to further expand in a comprehensive way the political, economic, scientific, cultural, tourist and other kinds of cooperation, and they stressed that this is in the interest of the people of Yugoslavia and Poland. They also stressed the broader significance of such cooperation for the strengthening of stability and security in Europe.

During the talks, the stable development of economic cooperation, in particular the significance of the lasting and broad production cooperation and specialization, was stressed with satisfaction. The ministers stressed the need for intensified efforts by exponents of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the direction of fuller use of all the reserves and possiblities for its promotion.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Jozef Czyrek carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on topical international questions. In expressing concern about its dangerous exacerbation, they stressed the need for active work by all countries and peoples in order to preserve peace and international security, to halt the arms race without delay, to continue the policy of negotiations and relaxation and the promotion of equitable international cooperation. They welcomed all the positive initiatives which aim in this direction. The two ministers also noted that Yugoslavia and Poland will also in the future make a constructive and active contribution to the realization of these goals.

They exchanged views on the situation in the Near and Middle East, in Africa, in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world, and they stressed in this context the need to eliminate hotbeds of crisis and conflicts by peaceful means, together with consistent respect for the principles of the UN Charter.

During the talks, the significance of the policy and the movement of nonaligned countries and their contribution to the struggle for peace and international security, disarmament, for the democratic transformation of political and economic relations in the world, was stressed.

The ministers paid particular attention to the situation in Europe. They expressed concern about the existing sources of tension, attempts at destabilization on our continent, and at threats to the process of relaxation, and they stressed the need for consistent and complete implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. The SFRY and the People's Republic of Poland will continue to work for the constructive course and positive outcome of the Madrid CSCE meeting, and for implementation of the agreements on further practical steps in the direction of military relaxation, strengthening of security and peaceful cooperation in Europe. This is of exceptional significance for overcoming the stagnation in the process of relaxation and continuation of detente which is a universal process in the world.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Jozef Czyrek carried out an exchange of views on other topical international problems also, in particular about the UN role and the efforts to realize a new international economic order, and on its major significance for the preservation of peace and stability in the world.

The ministers expressed the conviction that their talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, will contribute to the further promotion of bilateral relations and all-round expansion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland.

Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek invited Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

### Polish Minister Departs

LD301830 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] We have just received the news that Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek has left our country following his official visit to Yugoslavia. At the Belgrade airport, Minister Czyrek was seen off by his host, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and a group of high-ranking officials.

## LCY DELEGATION EXPECTED TO ATTEND PZPR CONGRESS

AU301952 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Delegations of the communist workers' parties of the socialist member countries of CEMA will be invited to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress that will open in 2 weeks' time. Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, announced that decision at a meeting of the central aktiv of congress delegates. Delegations of socialist parties of the socialist countries with observer status in CEMA will also attend the congress, from which it follows that an LCY delegation will also be invited.

## KRAIGHER HOLDS LONG TALK WITH LIBYA'S JALLUD

LD301500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a long, cordial, and friendly conversation which was also attended by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, the two sides stressed with pleasure the significant level of relations and the further development of bilateral cooperation between the two friendly nonaligned countries. This was especially enhanced by the recent visit to Yugoslavia by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi.

During the conversation on topical questions of international relations, special attention was paid to crises, rivalry of bloc powers, and other manifestations which are causing concern. In this connection and bearing in mind the forthcoming nonaligned summit, the need was stressed to overcome the conflicts and disputes between individual nonaligned countries and to resolve them by peaceful means through negotiations and agreements. In this context, the important and positive role of the OAU was pointed out. This role was prominent during the recent OAU summit. Also confirmed was the importance of the constant consolidation of the nonaligned countries' unity in implementing the policy of nonalignment. This requires the broadest efforts of all the countries in the movement, to which Yugoslavia and Libya will continue contributing in the future, too.

Other questions of international relations and of the activity of nonaligned countries were touched on as well.

The meeting was attended by Safet Serifovic, SFRY ambassador in Tripoli; Milad Uryabi, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in Belgrade; and others.

## KRAIGHER RECEIVES REAGAN MESSAGE ON RELATIONS

LD302143 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher has received from U.S. President Ronald Reagan a message relating to the further development of traditionally friendly Yugoslav-U.S. relations and cooperation, based on mutual respect and equality. The message was delivered today by the U.S. President's envoy, U.S. International Communications Agency (USICA) Director Charles Wick.

## TANJUG REPORTS ARREST OF CROAT TERRORISTS IN U.S.

LD261302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 26 Jun (TANJUG)--Nine members of the terrorist organisation known as Otpor (Resistance), which brings together the extremist elements in the anti-Yugoslav Croat emigration, have been arrested in well-coordinated, simultaneous actions in New York, the states of California, Ohio and Illinois, and in Canada.

According to the statement made yesterday evening by the head of the New York branch of the FBI, the nine terrorists belonged to the top of the notorious terrorist organisation. They and their organisation have been indicted for two murders, several arsons, a number of extortions, threats, transport of explosives and similar offences.

The statement on the arrest also says that this criminal terrorist group points out the secession of Croatia from Yugoslavia and the creation of an "independent state of Croatia" as one of its chief "political" objectives.

The list of its members' crimes also includes the planting of bombs in the New York central railway station, a plot to plant a bomb in the United Nations, preparations to set a time bomb in a building in New York during the celebration of Republic Day, the Yugoslav national holiday, possession of fire arms and explosives and other criminal offences.

All TV networks in the United States carried the FBI announcement on the arrests expressing the conviction that the actions of the FBI and the special police had dealt a heavy blow to the terrorists belonging to the criminal group Otpor.

At the same time, an appeal was addressed to all citizens who had been robbed, intimidated and blackmailed by this Ustasha-Mafia organisation, asking them to come out without fear and report the blackmailers and criminals to the authorities.

A court in New York recently sentenced five other members of the group to long terms of imprisonment.

## LCY SENDS GREETINGS TO CCP ON ANNIVERSARY

LD302326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG)--In connection with the 60th anniversary of the CCP, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent the CCP Central Committee a greetings telegram with cordial congratulations and best wishes for fresh successes in the country's socialist construction and for the prosperity of the friendly Chinese people.

The telegram says that the CCP has led the Chinese people into the socialist revolution, whose victory is of world historical significance, and which has achieved major successes in the struggle for the country's socialist development.

Communists and all working people, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are sincerely pleased about every success which the CCP, working people and the people of China are achieving for the further socialist development and all-round progress of their country.

The telegram of the LCY Central Committee Presidium expresses the conviction that the fruitful cooperation and friendly relations between our parties and countries will continue to develop successfully in line with the principles of independence, equality and respect for one's own road to socialism. The conviction is expressed that the development of relations and of cooperation on these foundations is in the interest of the peoples of our socialist countries, of peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

## INTEREST IN BUYING NORWEGIAN MISSILES REPORTED

PM291338 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Jun 81 p 60

[Aril Isegg report: "Yugoslavia Wants To Buy Norwegian Missile"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 June--Yugoslavia is interested in purchasing the Norwegian produced Penguin ship-to-ship missile. Norway's own torpedo gunboats and frigates are equipped with this missile, which was specially developed for Norwegian archipelago defenses. The Yugoslav Navy's function is much like coastal defense operations.

Yugoslavia first announced its interest in the Penguin when a defense delegation visited Norway at the end of May this year. The request to be considered as a potential purchaser of the missile was repeated to Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg, who is now visiting Yugoslavia with a Norwegian defense delegation. Initially the Yugoslavs are hoping for an opportunity to study this Norwegian arms system to see whether it meets their requirements. As yet, Norway has made no promises, but has said that the request will be considered, and, according to AFTENPOSTEN's information, favorably. Yugoslavia already buys some Norwegian military products, although these are not on such an advanced level as the Penguin.

During the Norwegian defense delegation's visit possible Norwegian defense materiel purchases from Yugoslavia have also been discussed. A delegation of Norwegian military materiel experts will visit Yugoslavia this fall. The object of their visit will be to learn from the Yugoslav defense concept. This mountainous country with its long coastline has many parallels with Norway.

During their visits to various training and educational centers and to command headquarters, the Norwegian defense delegation has noted a materiel standard on a par with that in the NATO nations, and the standard and morale among military personnel compared very favorably.

Yugoslavia has also expressed a desire for an exchange of naval visits. The last visit of this type took place in 1956. The Yugoslavs have also offered holiday facilities for Norwegian officers on the Adriatic Coast. Norway intends to look more closely into both these proposals.

Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg has held talks with Yugoslav National Defense Minister Nikola Ljubicic, and Norway is attaching great importance to these.

## SUNDIC ON BRANDT'S MOSCOW, GROMYKO'S WARSAW VISITS

LD301725 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The visit to Moscow by Willy Brandt, chairman of the FRG's SPD and president of the Socialist International, and the announced visit to Warsaw by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko mark two very important events in East-West relations which have been in a crisis for some considerable time already. At first glance these two visits are not connected although the stability of the circumstances in Europe and even farther afield depends to a considerable extent on the results of both visits. Both Brandt's mission in Moscow and Gromyko's in Warsaw are equally delicate, in particular with reference to the influence of the Polish factor on relations between West European countries and the Soviet Union.

The former FRG chancellor will not be able to promise Moscow anything, but everything he will hear and say could be of great significance for the future contacts between East and West. The main question which Brandt and Brezhnev will discuss refers to future, for the time being entirely uncertain, talks about disarmament. The U.S. decision to install Pershing missiles in West Europe in response to the installation of Soviet SS-20 missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union and on the territory of some countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, has fundamentally disrupted and called into question both the talks on disarmament and the work of the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe.

The Soviet action in Afghanistan and the crisis in Poland have exerted a considerable influence on the attitude of West European countries, primarily of the FRG, to agree with the persistent American attitude about the installation of Pershing missiles in West Europe. Thus, the cooling off in Soviet-American relations has, in fact, also been transferred to the relations between West Europe and the Soviet Union.

The events in Poland and in connection with it--in view of the complete uncertainty about the way the Polish crisis will be received--have deepened even more the existing mistrust and intensified the concern of all, not merely of the blocs, on account of the possible wider complications in Europe. The recent appeal by the Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world, which points out the seriousness of the international situation, along with the readiness, stressed earlier, to make some concessions in the sphere of missiles, are not without significance for the dialogue between Brandt and Brezhnev. On the contrary, this could be the start of fresh initiatives on both sides.

The announced visit to Bonn by Leonid Brezhnev also leads on to the conclusion that Soviet-West German relations, despite criticisms heard from Moscow at Schmidt's and Genscher's expense, have not been disrupted to any serious extent. If, along with all this, Brandt receives assurances that there is no threat to Poland of an intervention by Warsaw Pact member countries--and it is here in fact that there is a link between Brandt's visit to Moscow and Gromyko's to Warsaw--this would more than anything else at this point in time encourage Brandt to deepen and continue his conditional peace initiative. In view of the fact that the result of Brandt's mission in Moscow depends to a considerable extent on the course and outcome of the talks which Andrey Gromyko will have in Warsaw, it would be logical to assume that the Soviet Union will, despite criticisms voiced at the expense of the Polish leadership, aim at toning down the tension in connection with Poland. Thus Poland would be given the opportunity to hold under more favorable international conditions its extraordinary party congress, in the way in which it has been conceived and prepared, without additional burdens arising from the mistrust of Polish allies toward everything which has been done in the last few months in the sphere of democratization in Poland.

## BORBA COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN FRANCE, POLAND

AU291905 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 81 p 4

[Commentary by Vlado Teslic in the "The World This Week" column: "Democratic Alternative"]

[Text] The political development in France in the past week confirms the strengthening of the democratic and socialist process in Europe as well as in the world. The development of the situation in Poland also confirms it in its own way.

The democratic socialist alternative no longer belongs to the sphere of political theory that has been more or less disputed, disregarded and underrated in the offensive of the conservative political forces. In fact, it is evident that the democratic socialist processes not only have deep political and socioeconomic roots in contemporary reality, but that under certain conditions they can also turn the scales against the conservative and reactionary roads and orient the entire political life of Europe in a new direction.

What is involved here is the advancement of international relations. It is a matter of ensuring the conditions for further historical progress in developing socialist social relations and in emancipating labor and the workers class under conditions under which even all the past basic achievements of the workers class are threatened by the conservative waves.

The essential components of this new process in Europe are: the unification of democratic political forces and their engagement in economic renewal and protecting the vital interests of the working classes; and the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of all peoples in conducting their own affairs.

### "Mitterrand Phenomenon"

The election of Mitterrand as the new president of France, the convincing election victory of the socialists and the entrance of the communists into the French Government demonstrate in the best possible manner the power and the attractiveness of the democratic alternative.

By these actions France has turned a new page in its rich revolutionary history. Just as all other changes in that country's past, the present change cannot be without consequences for the life of the entire international community.

The nervous and unfavorable reaction of official American circles is perhaps the best indicator of the character of the historical changes in France, the changes that contradict the dominant plans and dogmas in international relations as well as the very system based on divisions into blocs. It is as a result of the fear that Italy and other European countries that have influential communist parties and other progressive political forces will also follow France's example that the warning to France, because of the participation of communists in its government, has been addressed to all allied European governments also.

This American intervention in the internal affairs of the U.S. allies is nothing new, but it is the first of its kind that is a failure. Herein lies the significance of the changes in France. The changes show that the Atlantic Alliance is conceived not as an alliance of more or less equal or unequal countries, but as a community that must ensure a certain model of social and political order, the domination of the leading power and its bloc concepts.

No one can close his eyes any longer to the new realities of international life and to the new claims and challenges stemming from democratization of life and the socialist options and from the strengthening independence, historical compromises and other forms of the assertion of freedom, democracy and progress.

As a matter of fact, the "Mitterrand phenomenon" in the best possible way also contradicts and demystifies the contemporary system that is based on divisions and dogmas. This is not a phenomenon of social democracy, as some wish to present it, nor is it a phenomenon of the charisma of an exceptional leader and politician. In a certain way it is a phenomenon of "the third road" to which the democratic public of many countries, equally confronted by the unacceptable dogmas and plans of both bloc political poles, is favorably inclined.

### PZPR's Consistency

What is happening in Poland today which is at the center of attention of the international public, as well as the development in France, confirm the current validity and the vitality of the democratic and socialist alternative. Just as in the case of France, loyalty to the alliance is not disputed in that case also, something that is after all a part of the international reality which is however increasingly declining in its significance. But what is insisted on is a socialist renewal with Poland's own forces and along its own roads.

This is an argument to which the critics of the development in Poland can make no specific reproach, because the entire development is not only based on the theoretical laws and practice of socialism but also on the norms governing the relations among communist parties and their responsibility toward their own peoples and countries, norms that were so clearly confirmed at the Berlin conference of communist parties.

Because of that the critics of the Polish road are resorting to charges of "deviations toward revisionism and rightist opportunism," something that is a tested form of defending monolithism and strict models in building socialism.

All the greater then is the importance of the PZPR's intensive activity in preparing for its extraordinary congress, the activity that is characterized by a high degree of respect for the demands of the Polish people and workers class. If the democratization of the party's internal life is placed in the service of further developing socialism and consolidating Poland, which is in the service of the interests of the workers class, it cannot be ranked by any criteria under "revisionism" or characterized as a threat to Poland and its security. After all, what is essential for Poland's consolidation is consolidation of the party, which can only be ensured through its internal democratization.

## POLITIKA REVIEWS POLISH EVENTS, SOVIET REACTION

AU281800 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 June on page two carries a 1,150-word TANJUG report from Warsaw reviewing the activities of the "Katowice Forum" of the PZPR. Noting that "the activity of the Katowice Forum continues to be covered by a veil of anomymity because it is not known what personages are involved in this activity," POLITIKA reports that on 23 June "the Program Council" of the forum issued another statement in which it indicated that "it wishes to be included in the precongress activities and thereby to contribute, as it says, to strengthening the unity of the party and preserving its Marxist-Leninist character." POLITIKA also reports that the Polish press is closely following the reaction abroad to events in Poland and notes that "the activities and documents of the Katowice Forum have been accorded especially great publicity in some of the allied countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, and particularly in the Soviet Union."

In the same 24 June issue POLITIKA carries on page three a 1,000-word report from Moscow by R. Bajalski reviewing the current Soviet views on the situation in Poland and especially the preparations for the forthcoming extraordinary PZPR congress. According to Bajalski, "there are indications that these days Moscow views the forthcoming extraordinary PZPR congress, scheduled for 14 July, as an inevitable reality more openly than it did prior to the 5 June letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the Polish Party Central Committee."

True, the Soviet public is still being told that "the situation in Poland 'is not improving' and, what is even more, that the Polish crisis has reached 'a critical point' but at the same time the Soviet public is also being informed that the Polish party is approaching its congress. Perhaps what is involved here is only 'a nuance' in media information but in the existing complex situation even such a nuance is politically very important, Bajalski says.

Noting that the Soviet media are now reporting even the numbers of delegates elected to the PZPR Congress, Bajalski points out "that is a normal information effort to introduce the Soviet public to the dynamics of the precongress preparations in Poland and, what is even more important, to make it accept the fact that, despite all internal difficulties, the PZPR Congress will be held."

Bajalski recalls the 19 June television comments on the Polish situation by Leonid Zamyatin and the 22 June TASS report on the resolution by a recent Poznan PZPR meeting, which states that "'it is not the policy of renewal that is criticized by the CPSU Central Committee's letter but the absence of resolute counteractions against forces that are hostile toward socialism.' As soon as such a conclusion by a local party meeting in Poland is published here, the public accepts it as the Soviet position," Bajalski says and adds that "this is undoubtedly positive news."

However, all that does not mean that "the very serious anxieties regarding the policy and effectiveness of the Polish party and state leadership have been in any way narrowed down," Bajalski reports. It is feared that certain elements that might want to change the Marxist-Leninist character of the PZPR could be elected as delegates to the congress and the election of the new Central Committee and its leading organs "is anticipated with anxiety."

Recalling that the activities of the Katowice Forum "have been accorded great publicity" in the Soviet media, Bajalski reports that now "the resolution of the 'Poznan Forum' has also been accorded good publicity and as much space as the resolution of the latest plenum of the PZPR Central Committee." As the Soviet media report, the Poznan Forum appeals to the delegates of the PZPR Extraordinary Congress "to elect a party leadership that will guarantee the preservation of the Marxist-Leninist character of the party and the socialist renewal of Poland." The publication of this appeal in the Soviet media shows that the coming "meeting of the highest PZPR forum has been already accepted in Poland itself as an inevitability and that this fact is not being bypassed in Moscow," Bajalski concludes.

## SFRY PRESIDENCY ADDRESSES LETTER TO SFRY ASSEMBLY

LD262046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG)--The SFRY Presidency has informed the SFRY Assembly of its assessment of economic trends in the country and of the conclusions regarding the immediate tasks in implementing the economic stabilization policy. In line with its constitutional powers, and bearing in mind the significance of these issues and the debate which is already in progress at the SFRY Assembly, the Presidency, on the basis of Article 318 of the SFRY Constitution, proposes that following the discussion of these issues at the SFRY Assembly and the adoption of relevant decisions, the entire social activity concerned with implementing the economic stabilization policy should be encouraged and intensified, and the very exacerbated problems in this sphere resolved more speedily and more resolutely.

The letter from the SFRY Presidency to the SFRY Assembly says:

In discussing the economic situation and the economic trends in the country at several sessions, the SFRY Presidency has assessed the situation in this sphere to be very serious, because the basic goals and tasks established by the resolution on the policy of implementing Yugoslavia's social plan for 1981-85 period are not being implemented in 1981. The Presidency has, by their importance and weight, singled out problems which relate to the constantly growing inflation and the unfavorable position of our country in international economic cooperation and exchange.

In this connection, the Presidency has assessed that the basic condition for successful implementation of tasks in these two decisive spheres of the economic policy is to ensure increased production based on better quality economic activity--and this, above all, in branches and activities which contribute most to implementing the goals and tasks set in the country's balance of payments--and more regular supply of production and of the market with the most important products. With all the economic trends in 1981, the possibility should be created for a more even and more stable development, and a noticeable improvement of our country's position in international economic cooperation and exchange in 1982.

By proceeding from such basic assessments, the SFRY Presidency, at its session on 10 June, with the participation of the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, discussed the implementation of the goals and tasks of the economic policy and supported the measures taken by the Federal Executive Council, stressing that they should be implemented selectively, in order that the basic goals and tasks determined by the resolution for 1981, can be achieved. At that session, the SFRY Presidency adopted conclusions on the immediate tasks in implementing the economic stabilization.

Noting the topical nature and the seriousness of the issues discussed, the SFRY Presidency has convened, following that session, a meeting of the Federal Exeuctive Council on the basis of Article 320 of the SFRY Constitution, to discuss the problems connected with implementing the agreed joint economic policy. The bases for the discussion were the above-mentioned conclusions and the introductory report by the president of the SFRY Presidency.

On the basis of the debate in which the attitudes contained in the conclusions were endorsed, the Presidency believes it is necessary to stress the following tasks in the immediate struggle for the country's economic stabilization:

In the sphere of self-managing social planning of the development and of implementing the development policy laid down in the agreements on the foundations of Yugoslavia's social plan for 1981-85, tasks of priority should be established as soon as possible within the framework of the economy's real possibilities, as well as the exponents of their implementation. To this end, concrete agreements and self-managing accords on the material obligations of organizations of associated labor, of the republics and of autonomous provinces for the realization of these obligations should be arrived at. Tasks determined in this way should become the firm foundations to ensure (?the volume) of the structure of investments and policy in the sphere of production, exports (?and imports), credit-monetary and tax policy [word indistinct] implementation of the goals of economic development. This should make it possible to overcome the present difficulties in reaching agreement by republics and autonomous provinces concerning the determining and implementing of the current measures of the economic policy, and make it easier for the relevant organs of self-managing organizations and communities as well as socio-political communities to implement the agreed joint economic policy decisively and consistently, within the framework of the powers.

Within the framework of the credit-monetary policy and the functioning of the credit-monetary system, measures should be taken to prevent excessive and economically unjustified channelling of short-term sources of funds into long-term credits. In this way, in addition to other measures aimed at reducing consumption, one of the significant sources of financing the broad front of investments, deficit financing of other forms of consumption and of disruptions of goods-monetary relations will be removed.

In implementing the joint foreign exchange policy and the projections of the payments and foreign exchange balance of Yugoslavia, as well as in implementing the agreed policy of reducing the country's degree of indebtedness and of the volume and structure of foreign exchange reserves, it is necessary to ensure through relevant measures that foreign credits are used in the way which will most contribute to increasing exports and improving the country's balance of payments.

It is also necessary to improve the regional structure of trade with other countries in order that, parallel with the planned development of trade with East European socialist countries, the trade with developing countries will also be considerably speeded up. It is also necessary to such exports to the developed countries of the West by which, within the framework of the planned deficit in the balance of payments with the convertible currency area, the necessary imports could be financed and the obligations which become due for the payment of annual installments be regularly repaid.

In implementing the price policy, it is necessary to realize price trends within the agreed framework, among other things, by the application of the system of planned measures of direct price control in the republic, autonomous provinces and at the federal level, and to combat the practice of covering by prices all the costs of business activity, of encouraging the development of individual activities, at the present growth of inflation, by price increases. All the necessary conditions for the most consistent application of all the relations established in the new law on the foundations of the price system and social price control, and for the elimination of the real causes of excessive price growth, should be ensured.

It was also stressed at the session that it is necessary to coordinate assessments about the experiences gained in agreement-seeking by republics and autonomous provinces in implementing the joint interests in the federation, and to promote and make more efficient the entire system of agreement-seeking.

The Presidency has pointed to the need, in the interest of the struggle for economic stabilization, for the Federal Executive Council and the executive-political and administrative organs in all sociopolitical communities, to carry out even more decisively and efficiently the obligations which our constitutional system has placed within their jurisdiction, and to strengthen responsibility in proposing, determining and implementing the economic policy.

On the basis of Article 318 of the SFRY Constitution, the SFRY Presidency proposes to the SFRY Assembly to discuss these issues and that, by adopting relevant decisions within its jurisdiction, it should encourage and increase the entire social activity connected with implementing the economic stabilization policy, and with the speediest and most decisive resolving of the very exacerbated problems in this sphere.

The SFRY Presidency has informed the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces of its attitudes and initatives in the SFRY Assembly, in order that they too might undertake relevant actions and initiatives in organs of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces for consistent implementation of the goals and tasks established by the resolution on the policy of implementing Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1981-85 period in 1981.

## DRAGOSAVAC ON DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD261815 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the current political situation in the world and the problems of socioeconomic development in the country at the Croat Assembly deputies club today.

Dr Dragosavac discussed the complex political and economic situation in the world, the continuation of the arms race and the increasingly tense relations between the great powers caused by the desire to increase cohesion inside the blocs. Dragosavac also spoke extensively about the important role played by the liberation struggle in various parts of the world, resistance to colonialism by many countries, neocolonialism, interventionism, hegemonism and all other forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. He also stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement as a vital force in the struggle for peace and equality in the world.

Dragosavac spoke at length about the place and role of Yugoslavia in world developments and its relations with neighboring countries, the great powers and blocs and the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement. He stressed the particular importance of the internal stability of our country and its activities based on well-known, recognized and clearly-defined principles.

In the internal field, he stressed: it is necessary to pursue and step up actions aimed at achieving stabilization. Apart from having to normalize conditions in the Province of Kosovo, we must also solve economic problems and consolidate the socioeconomic system and self-managing relations. Dragosavac also briefly appraised the results of the recent Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia, which confirmed the maturity and statesmanlike responsibility felt by the direct producers for developments and events as a whole.

In order to be able to cope more successfully with the situation in Kosovo, apart from the involvement of the objective forces and the people of the province, it is also necessary to have a broader involvement of all the other parts of the country. As a reaction to these events activities were allowed in some other environments, the situation in which are characterized by so-called provoked nationalism. It is a fact that nationalism exists in such environments and is only waiting for an opportunity to raise its head and manifest its methods.

Dragosavac called on Croat Assembly delegates to do everything in the course of their activity in their own environments to help the Province of Kosovo. Of particular importance in the scheme of things are genuine and timely reports on developments and on the efforts being made to overcome difficulties. In this connection the role of the public information media is particularly important. The phenomena of onesidedness and sensationalism should be suppressed in the public information media. In the course of our tempestuous development we have surmounted bigger difficulties than those we are currently facing. The lasting presuppositions of our development are the development of the self-managing socioeconomic system, internal economic stability and firm unity of all of our nations and nationalities, Dr Dusan Dragosavac emphasized in his extensive speech.

## TRADE UNIONS URGED TO PREVENT 'CRISIS SITUATION'

AU262017 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The Yugoslav Trade Union Federation and other self-managing structures will have to pay full attention in the future to preventing crisis situations instead of combatting their consequences. This was pointed out at a session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. Experiences gained in the recent demonstrations in Kosovo, it was stressed, have shown that the basic trade union organizations did not do political work and this caused their slow reaction. In the future, the trade unions must conduct a direct political action at the grassroots before conflict situations arise.

## GENERAL TANASKOVIC VIEWS TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

AU301500 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Mijusko Tomic interview with Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, commander of territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia--live or recorded]

[Summary] [Question] Can you tell us, Comrade General, to what level all-people's defense and social self-protection have been developed in Serbia at this time?

[Answer] I can claim with certainty that "all our political structures have made visible progress in organizing and preparing all-people's defense and social self-protection. And as to the local communities and the organizations of associated labor," I can also say that "we have achieved rather solid results" in ensuring that "there is virtually no organized community which has not been in some way prepared for all-people's defense," as well as ensuring that "all the structures are prepared, not only for armed struggle, but also to perform certain production tasks" in war. Naturally I am not implying that there are no problems in this field. "There are problems and there will be problems in the future and there are also certain shortcomings." As to shortcomings I would say, for example, that "here and there perhaps there have been some cases of certain excessive organizing in forming the territorial defense units in local communities and organizations of associated labor." At times that organizing "has been carried to extremes, that we should not allow ourselves," and thus territorial defense units were formed where there was no need for them at all, that is, for instance in kindergartens, beauty parlors, some educational organizations, scientific institutions and the like. The practice followed in these cases, which to be sure have not been numerous, is contrary to the intent of the socialization of defense.

[Question] The Kosovo events have shown that there were cracks in territorial defense, that there was an alliance between the internal and external enemies and that those enemies planned their counterrevolutionary actions. How do you explain that and does that mean that members of territorial defense units must also be trained for self-protection tasks?

[Answer] You have partly provided an answer yourself. I have nothing special to say about Kosovo, considering that it has been well explained how the counterrevolution occurred. "It is quite correct to say that the enemy in this specific case was not only somebody outside who did it, but had to have his allies, his people, his networks inside our country, too, so that they worked in a synchronized way to bring about something that not only we do not desire, but also will never allow to happen in this province, which is very sensitive for a number of reasons, destruction of the unity and territorial integrity of our country as a whole. An imperative need has arisen from this Kosovo situation, as it is called, for us to train all our armed forces--and above all our territorial defense--for social self-protection tasks as well as for public security tasks." These are normally the tasks of the militia, but territorial defense units must be trained for them in addition to being trained for armed combat.

Plans have been made in Serbia to train territorial defense units in this sense. Instructors have been appointed and funds allocated, and the training will now proceed. Territorial defense must be trained to maintain public order in case of demonstrations, attacks and acts as in Kosovo. Special training is therefore necessary.

[Question] To return to the first part of my question: cracks were shown in our struggle against the enemy in Kosovo.

[Answer] "I suppose--and I think that my supposition is quite realistic--that something like it, in such a form, can hardly occur in the future if the subjective forces--as they are popularly known--of our society, above all the League of Communists, work as they should in training and preparing territorial defense and others for all-people's defense war. Here I have in mind the need for more intensive--much more intensive--political work and ideological training of territorial defense personnel for the tasks that await them in war, as well as for the tasks that they may have in time of peace." Political work is running too much in stereotypes through lectures and study of resolutions. It should be much more present in local communities, factories, enterprises and schools, and it should deal with local matters. Personnel should not only be trained to use weapons but should also know well, when and against whom to use them. "If we failed to ensure this, if we failed to find a connection between military training and ideopolitical education--and I am saying that we have shortcomings in this field--we could achieve the opposite effect in a possible war and in employing territorial defense."

[Question] This means better ideopolitical training for territorial defense personnel is one of our priority tasks.

[Answer] "Absolutely. I mean not only at this moment but also through a longer period." The matter must be accorded precedence. Had the young people in Kosovo been politically educated, it is certain they would have been on the side of the League of Communists and not on the side of Albanian irredentism.

[Question] Poisoned with alien ideas. Why?

[Answer] If we leave a vacuum because of our insufficient work, somebody else fills it. Therefore I attach extraordinary attention to this matter.

[Question] This is the area that we must exploit so that the enemy may not penetrate it.

[Answer] Quite correct.

[Question] Comrade Tito often stressed the importance of the territorial defense leading cadres.

[Answer] Tito indeed often stressed the need to check the commanders of our units. There are tens of thousands of officers in these units. If they were politically uneducated and ideologically below par, the consequences would not have to be expanded upon. Proper ideopolitical education is more easily said than done. We must constantly check to see that commanders of all units are up to their tasks.

[Question] It can be justly said that all-people's defense and security on Tito's precepts are irreplaceable.

[Answer] You have provided a precise answer and I need not elaborate on it. I can only repeat that Serbia's territorial defense will carry out all the tasks put to it.

## SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS NEW MEDIUM-TERM PLAN

AU301719 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Momcilo Boskovic and Dusan Mitic report]

[Summary] At its session today the Serbian Assembly adopted the new medium-term development plan of the republic, as well as the amendments to the SFRY Constitution and the constitutional law on implementing the amendments. Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, delivered the introductory report on the medium-term plan. Momcilo Boskovic and Dusan Mitic report on the session of the Assembly:

In his introductory report Ivan Stambolic pointed out that many material difficulties and development problems of the last 5-year period have been carried over to the new medium-term plan period. During the last and the present years we have experienced a slowdown in production growth, market disruptions, further price increases, a declining standard of living and decreasing export motivations, Stambolic said. He added that our economic and development problems have been further exacerbated by the unfavorable world economic situation. Because of all that, Stambolic pointed out, in the coming 5 years our entire social and material development will be oriented to fulfilling the following main goals:

[Begin Stambolic recording] "One--advancing socialist self-management in all spheres of social life; two--effectively overcoming the balance of payments difficulties and limitations in our country's and republic's material development; and three--achieving economic stability on the basis of increased efficiency of economic operations and development, of strengthening the material basis of associated labor and of coordinating consumption and production." All other goals will depend to a great extent on fulfilling these goals. [end recording]

"Speaking about the recent counterrevolutionary attempts by the nationalists in Kosovo, the president of the Serbian Executive Council said that the mutual interdependence of socialist statehood and self-management should not be neglected."

[Begin Stambolic recording] "In our society there are today and will continue to be such contradictions and even such social conflicts, which must and can be settled only by the means of socialist state authority. The counterrevolutionary attempt in Kosovo is only one such recent and drastic example. If in such and other similar situations and even in seemingly trifling cases we relied only on the principles of self-management and some of its means as, for instance, accords and agreements, that would be objectively tantamount to working directly against socialist self-management and even to denying the existence of socialist authority. But renouncing in such situations the socialist state and denying the effect of coercion at our disposal would objectively amount to consciously working to provide the opportunities for the appearance of some other nonsocialist authority and state and to open the door to counterrevolution.

"Naturally, as long as the side that is hostile to and opposes our revolution is obviously the weaker side in social conflicts, it will continue to use in its public demands and actions even such means as, for instance, invoking self-management. That was the case with the slogan 'Kosovo Republic,' the fulfillment of which should allegedly contribute to strengthening the equality of our peoples and nationalities, something that is the real goal of self-management, whereas in fact that slogan amounts to nonrecognition of the existence of the socialist authority and the common state, the SFRY, and the unified state of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and represents a reactionary demand for a nonsocialist authority that does not know and does not recognize Yugoslavia's Constitution and does not recognize the constitutions of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces." [end recording]

Ivan Stambolic spoke at considerable length about food production and said that in the coming 5-year period Serbia should increase its agricultural production by more than 20 percent. In the same period the republic also plans to increase employment in non-agricultural activities by 425,000 new workers, including 395,000 new workers in the social sector of the economy.

Following the introductory report by Ivan Stambolic, at their separate sessions the assembly chambers discussed the accords on the foundations of the plan and the draft plan itself. The Chamber of Associated Labor adopted some amendments to the draft plan specifically amending the entire introductory part of the plan to outline more precisely the development of the republic as a whole, the development of Serbia without provinces and the development of each of the two provinces. According to the first amendment, by the end of 1981 the republican and the provincial executive councils will conclude special agreements on developing the electric power industry, the agroindustrial complex, the production of raw materials and producer goods, the metal processing industry, water resources and transport. According to the second amendment, "Serbia will especially promote the self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources on the basis of income to ensure implementation of the joint policy of quicker development of Kosovo. A separate accord will be concluded for that purpose."

Discussing the proposal of the Executive Council on restricting the further growth of the general and common spending to 10 percent below the growth of income in the economy, the Sociopolitical Chamber adopted the proposal with the provisions that the restruction would not apply to the growth of pension and disability insurance spending.

The chambers also adopted several measures designed to ensure the necessary resources for stimulating exports this year. Serbia should provide a fund of over 2.6 billion dinars for this purpose by reducing the republican and communal budgets and the spending of the self-managing interest communities and by introducing taxes on incomes of work communities and on the common spending in the organizations of associated labor. A 15-percent tax on investments for noneconomic and nonproduction purposes will be introduced also, whereas an 8-percent tax will be applied to nonproduction investments in the economy. These taxes will not be levied against the federation's investments in Serbia.

## DRAGOSAVAC, DEVA MEET GNJILANE COMMITTEE

LD010452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Gnjilane, 30 Jun (TANJUG)--Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, participated in today's session of the Gnjilane Municipal League of Communists Committee which discussed the political security sitaution in the commune. As was noted, the fact that there have been no demonstrations in the Gnjilane Municipality has not deceived the communists. On the contrary, some 4,000 party members--the number of party members in the municipality--have joined the action with even greater diligence. In this context--and this was also confirmed in the past few months--what they had in mind was the fact that intranational relations are favorable to the extent to which sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs are committed to enriching equality and interhuman relations.

In their talks with members of the Municipal Committee of the Gnjilane League of Communists, Dusan Dragosavac and Veli Deva particularly pointed out the need for the sociopolitical work in Kosovo as a whole to be at a higher level and the need for genuine responsibility to replace generalized criticism.

Speaking about intranational relations, Veli Deva observed that some did not sufficiently bear in mind the fact that nationalism was not an accidental phenomenon, but the main channel through which everything which was antisocialist and antiself-managing in nature flowed.

## KOSOVO PRESIDENT DZAVID NIMANI VISITS PRIZREN

AU302145 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Summary] "Today Dzavid Nimani, president of the Kosovo Presidency, visited Prizren where he had talks with representatives of the Progress synthetic fibers factory on past and future development plans of that collective." Miroslav Vuckovic, general director of the factory, informed Nimani that none of the 2,000 workers of the collective had participated in hostile demonstrations.

Participating in the talks, Dzavid Nimani advocated "the struggle for greater production, reducing general and common spending, coordinating that spending with income, and increasing exports. Speaking about the association of labor and pooling of resources as the only alternative for future economic development, Nimani said that great attention should be devoted to that. Continuing his statement, Dzavid Nimani spoke about the recent unpleasant events in Kosovo and the constant hostile propaganda emanating from Albania and the emigre groups in the West. The slogans 'Kosovo Republic' and 'Kosovo is exploited by others' and other harmful slogans must be clearly unmasked.

"The enemy is not resting and therefore the workers class and all progressive forces face the great tasks of unmasking the enemy. Restoring trust among all peoples and nationalities in Kosovo and further afield is our primary task. The workers class must not and will not allow anyone to encroach upon the achievements of our revolution, brotherhood and unity, togetherness and equality of our peoples and nationalities. Concluding his talks with representatives of the Progress synthetic fibers factory, Nimani especially advocated an even stronger organization of the self-protection system because the enemy does not sleep. The more active we are in that respect, the more we will narrow down the scope for hostile activities."

## PRISTINA COMMUNISTS TO DISBAND WORKS ORGANIZATION

LD252124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 25 Jun (TANJUG)--It has been proposed that the Municipal Committee of the Pristina League of Communists should disband the basic organization of the League of Communists of Operativa basic organization of associated labor of the Ramiz Sadiku construction industry combine, due to pronounced opportunism and due to the fact that this party organization is not able to consistently conduct ideopolitical differentiation. For even after three meetings, practically none of the 85 communists in this party organization has shown frank readiness to struggle right to the end in differentiation and identification of those participating in hostile demonstrations. This was demonstrated at the last meeting, at which the 76 members present behaved in an opportunistic fashion, not making it known which of them occupy hostile positions even though it is officially known that a number of people from this basic organization of associated labor took part in the demonstrations. In fact, it is known only that seven workers of the Operativa basic organization of associated labor participated in demonstrations, and these have been suspended from their jobs, but none of them is a member of the League of Communists.

## VELES COMMUNISTS MARK WAR MEETING ANNIVERSARY

AU272000 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] On the occasion of the party conference of Veles communists at which specific positions were adopted on struggle against Bulgarian occupiers, a festive session of the communal conference of the League of Communists was held in Titov Veles today. It was pointed out that on this day in 1941, the communists of Titov Veles rejected Metodi Satorov's directives on the Macedonian party organization joining the Bulgarian Communist Party. On that occasion, the proclamation of the Yugoslav Communist Party on an armed uprising was endorsed and specific decisions were made on a struggle against the occupiers. This correct position of the Veles communists was later confirmed in numerous actions against the enemy and a mass participation of the people in the national liberation war.

## BRIEFS

MILITARY EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY--At the session of the assembly of the community of the Yugoslav armament and military equipment industry held in Belgrade today, Col Gen Petar Babic, the community's current president, was reelected. The session also reelected economist Momcilo Mihailovic as executive director. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 30 Jun 81 LD]

BASIC ORGANIZATIONS PRESIDENT--The conference of basic organizations of the League of Communists in federal organs and organizations today elected Risto Dzunov as the new president of the conference with a 1-year mandate. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 30 Jun 81 LD]